

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge Primary Checkpoint

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

ENGLISH

0844/01

Paper 1

October 2012

1 hour

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.

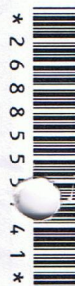
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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.



For Examiner's Use	
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Total	

This document consists of 12 printed pages.





Section A: Reading

Spend 20 minutes on this section.

Read this question and answer text, which is a report from an information book, and then answer the questions.

Mountains

As far as we know, there have always been mountains on Earth. The first mountains may have been made soon after the Earth was formed, but they were worn away millions of years ago and are now sand, mud and clay. The mountains we can see today are much younger.

Q: How are mountains made?

A: Some mountains are volcanoes. Others are dome mountains which were pushed up by hot melted, or molten, rock rising below the surface. Some mountains formed when rocks were squeezed together and folded. Others are blocks of land, forced up between huge cracks, or faults, in the Earth's surface.

Q: Do mountains always stay the same?

A: No. Mountains are being worn away by rain, frost and other natural forces. Some mountain ranges such as the Alps, Himalayas and Andes are still rising as the continental plates they rest on are pushed closer together.

Q: What is a volcano?

A: A volcano is a hole in the Earth's crust. When a volcano erupts, hot molten rocks from far inside the Earth pour out of the hole onto the surface. Volcanoes that erupt often are called active, while those that might erupt sometime in the future are said to be dormant. A volcano that has stopped erupting is said to be extinct.

Q: Where are there volcanoes?

A: There are about 1,300 active volcanoes in the world, although only about 20 or 30 erupt in one year. Most volcanoes are in areas near the edges of the plates that make up the Earth's outer layer.

1 What has happened to the first mountains on Earth?

..... [1]



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

2 Explain why you are unlikely to see an extinct volcano erupt.

[1]

.....

3 Tick (✓) **two** boxes to show different types of mountains on Earth today.

continental plates

crust

dome

molten rock

volcano

[2]

4 Re-write the answer (A) to the **second** question in the text to include the **main points** using about 20 words.

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

[2]





5 Tick (✓) the best description of the text **Mountains**.

It contains only facts.

It contains mostly facts.

It contains mostly opinions.

It contains about half facts and half opinions.

[1]

6 Compare these texts.

Text 1	Text 2
Planet Earth is made up of layers. The outer one is a layer of solid rock called the crust. Below this is the mantle. This is solid at the top, but deeper down it is so hot that the rocks are molten.	Imagine the Earth's a bit like a pumpkin! All the squashy bits of the pumpkin are held together by a tough skin. On Earth, the rocky skin is called the crust. Inside the skin of the pumpkin it's softer and mushy. Same with the Earth – it's soft and gooey because this mantle rock is melted.

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, another report from an information book, and then answer the questions.

The World of Insects

Over a million different kinds of insects have been discovered. They are found in almost every sort of *habitat*, from deserts to lakes, and from the soil to the air. The only place which insects have been unable to *colonise* successfully is the oceans. Insects vary enormously in their general shape as well as in their size. They range from the microscopic to beetles the size of large mice.

Insects all have certain features in common. They have an external skeleton called an exoskeleton which provides support and protection. The bodies of adult insects are divided into three parts: the head, the thorax and the abdomen, and on the middle part are three pairs of legs.

Perhaps the most striking feature of insects is their ability to fly. Some insects, such as beetles, are quite *cumbersome* in flight and can cover only short distances. Others, however, such as dragonflies, spend virtually all the hours of daylight on the wing.

The wings of many butterflies are extremely colourful and are used for a variety of purposes such as display, defence and *camouflage*, in addition to their use in flight.

Insects eat many different types of food. Many are *carnivores* while others eat only plant material. Some insects even eat plants at one stage of their life and animals at another.

Glossary

camouflage – natural disguise

carnivores – meat eaters

colonise – live together in a group

cumbersome – clumsy or awkward

habitat – place where an animal or plant lives





7 (a) What is the only place where insects have **not** been successful?

..... [1]

(b) What is, perhaps, the most important feature of insects?

..... [1]

8 Tick (✓) **two** boxes to show which statements are **FALSE**.

Adult insects have three main body parts.

All insects are smaller than mice.

Dragonflies fly in the daytime.

All insects are vegetarian.

Insects are found in the desert.

[2]

9 Suggest a reason why some beetles are quite cumbersome in flight and may only fly short distances.

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



Section B: Writing

Spend 25 minutes on this section.

11 The reading text **Mountains** was taken from an information book.

Write your own report for an information book about **where you live**.
Use the same model as the text, with **Questions** and **Answers**.

The questions in your report could be about:

- things that grow or live in the countryside
- people who live in towns and cities
- things you can see or do nearby.

Remember to organise your report like the reading text **Mountains**.

PLANNING:

Spend about 5 minutes making notes in this box.

Purpose and audience	[6]	Punctuation	[2]
Text structure	[5]	Spelling	[2]
Sentence structure	[5]		



Section C: Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary

Spend 15 minutes on this section.

12 Join the underlined word in each of these sentences to match the correct word class.

A beetle is an insect.

preposition

Some mountains are volcanoes.

noun

They are found in the soil.

verb

There have always been mountains on Earth.

pronoun

[2]

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

When they fly, dragonflies can catch their prey in the air.

[1]

(b) Rewrite this sentence.

Hot molten rock pours out of the hole.

Include this clause.

which comes from inside the Earth

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

.....
.....

[2]



14 (a) Re-write this sentence using the passive form of the verb.

The exoskeleton supports the insect.

..... [1]

(b) Finish the text by writing the present tense of the verb given in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

A caterpillar (lived) **lives** by eating leaves.

When the caterpillar (grew) very big, it (became) a pupa. It (stayed) as a pupa for three weeks.

[2]

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

Insect wings beated very quick when they fly through the air.

[1]

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

sentence	type of sentence
Since there are so many, insects vary in size.	
Mountains can be very high.	

[1]



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN



17 Add **two** apostrophes to this sentence.

Butterflies wings can be very colourful
and they cant fly without them.

[1]

18 Add the missing punctuation to these sentences.

I caught an insect in the garden! I boasted
So what my friend replied. I caught a frog."

[2]

19 Re-read these sentences from the text **The World of Insects**.

**Others, however, such as dragonflies, spend virtually all the
hours of daylight on the wing.**

**The wings of many butterflies are extremely colourful and
are used for a variety of purposes such as display, defence
and camouflage, in addition to their use in flight.**

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.

virtually

variety [2]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

1. 'Mountains' – 100 Questions and Answers – Publisher: Puffin Books
2. 'The World of Insects' – The Illustrated Junior Encyclopedia – Publisher: Colour Library Books Ltd

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