

Young Lives

Reading Comprehension ITEM BANK

Respondent Information

Names and Surnames: _____

Child ID: ET _____

General Data

(To be filled by fieldworker)

Fieldworker's name: _____

Fieldworker's code: ____

Location: _____

Date (dd/mm/yy): ____ / ____ / ____

Start time: ____ : ____ Finish time: ____ : ____

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read each question carefully and answer the best you can.
- If you take too long on a question, go to the next one. When you finish you can go back to the ones you haven't answered.
- Remember to mark all your answers in the booklet.
- In each question there is only one correct answer.
- You will have up to 30 minutes to answer these questions.

You will find several types of questions in the booklet. Let's take a look:

Question 1

There are questions in which you will have to read a word and then mark the picture that matches the word.

Example:

Mark with an X the picture that matches the word.

Book



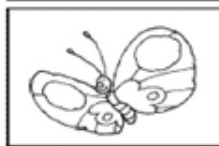
a.



b.



c.



Question 2

There are also questions in which you will have to read a text carefully and then answer some questions marking the correct answer with an X.

Example:

Read carefully the following text:

Adiam is a girl who likes to play outside. After school each day, her mother lets her play outside which makes Adiam feel very happy.

Now, mark with an X the correct answer to each question (there is only one correct answer).

When does Adiam get to play outside?

- a. In the morning
- b. At lunchtime
- c. After school

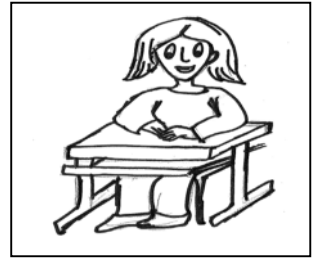
STOP, WAIT DIRECTIONS TO BEGIN.

SET B

Mark with an X the picture that matches the sentence.

1. He teaches the students.

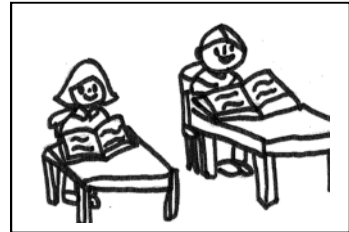
a)



b)



c)

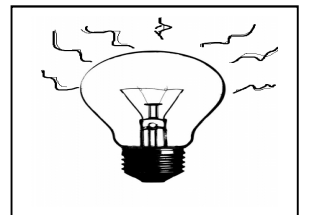


2. The candle is burning.

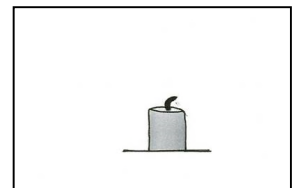
a)



b)

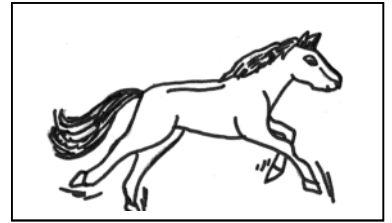


c)

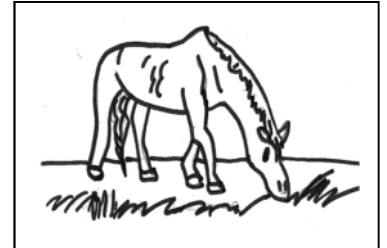


3. The horse is eating in the field.

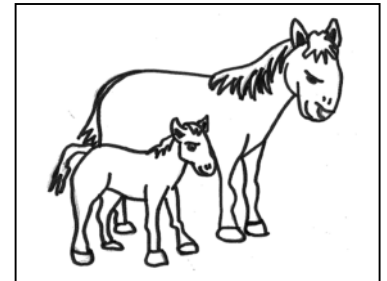
a)



b)



c)



SET C: Read the text and answer the questions that follow. All the answers are to be found in the text

[MAN'S NAME] and his wife, [WOMAN'S NAME], had a child. His name was [CHILD'S NAME]. The family lived in a village. [CHILD'S NAME] herded goats on a mountain near to the village.

4. What does [CHILD'S NAME] do?

- a) He studies
- b) He farms
- c) He herds goats
- d) He helps his mother at home

5. What is the name of [CHILD'S NAME] mother?

- a) [MAN'S NAME]
- b) [CHILD'S NAME]
- c) [WOMAN'S NAME]
- d) Something not in the text.

One day [CHILD'S NAME] shouted down from the mountain to the village and said he had been bitten by a snake. The villagers went to the mountain to save [CHILD'S NAME] from the snake. There was no snake. [CHILD'S NAME] did this five more times. Each time the villagers went to the mountain, but there was no snake. The villagers began to hate him for lying.

6. What did [CHILD'S NAME] say when he shouted several times?

- a) That he had lost his goats
- b) That he had been bitten by a snake
- c) That he was happy
- d) He did not say anything

7. What did the villagers feel about [CHILD'S NAME]?

- a) They hated him for lying
- b) They did not know him
- c) They shouted at him
- d) They cared about him

On another day, [CHILD'S NAME] shouted again. He was calling to the villagers to save him from a poisonous snake. The villagers thought that he was lying again, so they did not go to help him. But this time it was true and [CHILD'S NAME] had been bitten by a poisonous snake. [CHILD'S NAME] died without getting any help.

8. Why did the villagers not go to help [CHILD'S NAME] when he shouted?

- a) They did not hear him calling for help
- b) They thought he was lying again
- c) They were not in the village
- d) They were herding goats

9. What happened to [CHILD'S NAME] at the end of the story?

- a) He was sick
- b) He herded goats
- c) He cried
- d) He died

SET D

[CHILD'S NAME] lives in [NAME OF VILLAGE] in [NAME OF REGION]. He is a grade seven student and is twelve years old [ADJUST grades and age to reflect the official age of entry to the education system in your country]. He is a very clever student and works hard.

[CHILD'S NAME'S] father is a successful farmer. He usually produces a large quantity of maize from his farm. [CHILD'S NAME'S] mother is also a hard worker. In addition to her main domestic work she sells salt at the market in her spare time, to subsidize [or supplement] the income of the family.

After school [CHILD'S NAME] always herds cattle. He sometimes also assists his mother by fetching water. [FRIEND'S NAME] is [CHILD'S NAME'S] classmate. In the evening, [CHILD'S NAME] studies with [FRIEND'S NAME].

10. How old is [CHILD'S NAME]?

- a) 12
- b) 7
- c) 20
- d) 17

11. What does [CHILD'S NAME] always do after school?

- a) Farming
- b) Trading
- c) Herding cattle
- d) Nothing

12. What does [CHILD'S NAME'S] mother do in her spare time?

- a) She farms
- b) She sells salt
- c) She does domestic work
- d) She herds cattle

13. In the evening who does [CHILD'S NAME] study with?

a) His mother

b) His father

c) No-one

d) [FRIEND'S NAME]

14. [CHILD'S NAME] does many things after school. Which is a full list of his activities?

a) He herds cattle, fetches water and feeds goats

b) He fetches water, herds cattle and sleeps

c) He fetches water, herds cattle and studies with [FRIEND'S NAME]

d) He fetches water, feeds goats and studies with [FRIEND'S NAME]

15. What is the main message of the story in the passage?

a) [CHILD'S NAME] family are hard workers

b) [CHILD'S NAME] family do not work hard

c) [CHILD'S NAME] is good friends with [FRIEND'S NAME]

d) [CHILD'S NAME] is a very clever student

SET H

Read the following text carefully:

Imagine there is a competition in which you are told to give Earth a new name. What would you call it? If you look at the surface of the earth from space, you could call it [Oceana]. This would probably be a good name because around 71% of the earth's surface is covered with water, and most of the water – around 97% - can be found in oceans.

Although every ocean and every sea has a different name, they all form one continuous mass of water. The Atlantic, Indian and Pacific are three major oceans. Other masses of water, such as the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and the Arctic Ocean are considered part of the Atlantic Ocean. A sea is a part of an ocean but is almost completely surrounded by land.

The Pacific Ocean is the biggest on Earth. Its surface and volume are greater than the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean combined. The Pacific is also the deepest, with an average depth of 3 350 meters. Although the Indian Ocean is much smaller than the Atlantic, its average depth is greater.

The ocean, formed by salt water, carries an important role in the water cycle. In this cycle, the sun's rays heat the ocean surface. Heat makes water evaporate and change from its liquid phase to gas. Evaporated water, which is pure, enters the atmosphere as water vapour. The salt stays in the ocean.

Wind drags most of the water vapor back towards the earth surface. Part of this vapour condenses in the form of clouds and, with the right conditions; it falls in the form of precipitation (rain, snow and hail). Part of this water goes to rivers and streams and ends back in the ocean. The other part filters through the rocks and soil and becomes part of the groundwater beneath the surface of the Earth. The ocean is a source of fresh water for all living things.

Based on the text, answer the following questions by marking the correct answer with an X.

16. What would be the best title for the text above?

- a. Seas and rivers
- b. Oceans and the water cycle
- c. The biggest oceans in the world
- d. The effect of the wind and rain

17. What Ocean is the biggest on Earth?

- a. Atlantic
- b. Pacific
- c. Indian
- d. Arctic

18. Why is '[Oceana]' a good new name for Earth?

- a. Because it's a nice name
- b. Because the Earth is mostly made up of water in the oceans
- c. Because oceans are an important part of the water cycle
- d. Because oceans are a source of water for all living things

19. According to the text, salt water turns into fresh water when

- a. It falls in the form of rain
- b. It filters through the rocks
- c. It cools
- d. It evaporates and condenses

20. What is a sea and how is it related to an ocean?

- a. A sea is a continuous mass of water, which is the same as an ocean
- b. A sea is a part of an ocean almost completely surrounded by land
- c. A sea is made up of oceans
- d. A sea is a part of an ocean which is not close to any land

21. Which of the following is the most important idea in the previous text?

a. Oceans play a very important role in the water cycle

b. The Atlantic Ocean is bigger than the Indian Ocean

c. The Pacific Ocean is the deepest on Earth

d. The Mediterranean Sea and Arctic Ocean are part of the Atlantic Ocean

SET K

Read the following text carefully:

Several members of the cat family have spotted fur. Do you know the difference between a leopard, a jaguar, and a cheetah? From a distance they may appear somewhat similar. Examined at closer range, however, they are clearly different cats. They differ in various ways, including where they live, how big they are, how they move and hunt, and how their fur is marked.

Of all the big cats in the wild, the leopard is found across the largest area. Leopards live in much of Asia and Africa. Leopards are skilled climbers that can hunt monkeys in trees. They can also lie in wait and pounce on passing prey. When food sources are scarce, they might eat fruit, field mice, and large insects. Leopard spots are not actually solid spots; they are broken circles.

The jaguar is native to the Americas. Its natural range is from the southern United States to northern Argentina, with the largest concentration of jaguars being in Brazil and Central America. The beauty and power of the jaguar inspired worship among ancient peoples. Possessing a large head and body, the jaguar has legs that are shorter and thicker than a leopard's. Jaguars are excellent climbers and can also swim well. Their fur can be a vivid yellow color or a rusty shade. Each of their spots is large and black, consisting of a middle spot with a circle of spots around it.

The cheetah's head is smaller than the leopard's, and its body is longer. This cat is built for speed. Its legs are much longer than the leopard's, allowing it to run at speeds of up to **[70 miles per hour]**! This incredible ability helps the cheetahs catch their dinner, which is usually an unfortunate antelope. A cheetah's spots are simply black spots or circles.

What all of these cats have in common is that they are wild, powerful animals of tremendous grace and beauty.

Based on the text, answer the following questions by marking the correct answer with an X.

22. Where in the world is one of the largest concentrations of jaguars?

- a. The wilds of Africa
- b. Brazil and Central America
- c. Northwestern Afghanistan
- d. Northern Argentina

23. Which of the following is NOT a way to tell the difference between spotted cats?

- a. how big they are
- b. how their fur is marked
- c. where they live
- d. how beautiful they are

24. Which of the following is a quality possessed by BOTH leopards and jaguars?

- a. They are skilled climbers
- b. They can swim well
- c. They are built for speed
- d. They can hunt by climbing trees

25. Which words from the passage express an attitude of sympathy for animals that are prey to big cats?

- a. . . . How they move and hunt . . .
- b. . . . Might eat fruit, field mice, and large insects.
- c. . . . Dinner, which is usually an unfortunate antelope
- d. . . . That they are wild, powerful animals . . .

26. What is the difference between a cheetah and a leopard according to the text?

a. The cheetah is faster and the leopard's body is longer

b. Unlike the leopard, the cheetah's spots are just spots not circles and the cheetah's head is larger than the leopard's

c. The leopard can climb trees while the cheetah cannot

d. The cheetah and leopards spots are different and they are different in shape and size

27. Which of the following describes the author's feelings about big cats?

a. He is impressed by their diet, hunting and habitat

b. He is impressed by their beauty, grace and power

c. He enjoys comparing the differences between the types of big cats

d. He would like readers to better understand the lives of big cats