

WWAIPAT – Unit 3 Week 1 – LA Assessment

Vocabulary:

Match the words to their definitions. (11 marks)

word	definition
Uniform	A suit made of leather, metal, or other strong material worn to protect the body during a battle
Tomb	Moist, stiff earth that is used for making bricks, pottery, and tiles
Peasant	A hard green stone, or jewelry, or works of art (like art sculptures) made out from it
Emperor	People who serve in the army (who are not officers)
Army	Money or valuable items that have been collected or stored up
Archaeologist	A scientist who works in the field of archaeology (which is the study of past human life and culture)
Treasure	A large group of soldiers who are trained to use weapons to fight
Soldiers	The male ruler of an empire
Jade	A member of the class of farm workers and small farmers in Europe and Asia
Clay	A hole in which a dead body is buried (a grave)
Armor	A special suit of clothing worn by all members of a particular group

Vocabulary:

Label the pictures with the following words. (9 marks)

cartoonist cyclist pianist dentist florist tourist archaeologist scientist artist

								

Grammar – verb tenses and infinitives:

Choose the infinitives in the following sentences. (5 marks)

1. Raul chose to write a story about Mesopotamia.
2. The Sumerians didn't expect to lose the war.
3. Do the archaeologists plan to dig this area much longer?
4. The emperor wanted his army to win the battle.
5. Did the teacher agree to take you on a field trip?

Put the following sentences in the correct order. (10 marks)

1. promised / he / wear / the / to / everyday / armor
-

2. archaeologists / treasure / the / find / to / expect / didn't
-

3. need / to / museum / we / put / the / uniform / at / the
-

4. buy / peasant / wanted / to / the / the / jade / ring
-

5. soldiers / to / the / join / the / want / army
-

Choose the correct verb form to fit the tense of this story. (10 marks)

They **begin** / **began** their work early because the weather **is** / **was** very hot that day. Then, at 4pm, the sun **is** / **was** too hot for them to handle. So, they **decide** / **decided** to **stopped** / **stop** working.

Archaeologists like them are serious about their work. They always enjoy **to learn** / **learning** about the past. They often **look** / **looked** for unusual things when they **searched** / **search** an area. But, last week, when they **found** / **find** a big jade stone, they **shouted** / **shout** with joy!

Reading Comprehension – author’s purpose , magazine article , inference

Read the story and choose the correct answer for each question. (5 marks)

A long, long time ago, countries were ruled by their kings and queens who lived in castles. They were called Nobles. Nobles had castles built by slaves. Usually, these slaves were peasants. Some of the main features of castles were: a castle gate (or a castle door), moats, drawbridges, high walls, curtain walls, and flanking towers.

Castle doors were hard to break because they were usually made from thick iron-studded wood. Moats surrounded a castle to make it harder for enemies to tunnel through them. If an enemy tried to swim across a moat or row their boats through the moat, they would have been easily spotted. Drawbridges were above the moats, and they connected the castle to the land outside. They were pulled up to stop enemies from going across them and entering the castles.

The high walls of castles made it very difficult for enemies to climb up them, and the curtain walls around castles were very tall and thick so as to shield the castle. Flanking towers were built in the curtain walls. Here, soldiers defending the castles could view and attack their enemies from.

Some examples of castles are, the Beeston Castle, the Middleham Castle, and the Dover Castle which is often considered to be one of the most iconic castles in all of England.

Question 1: What is the author’s purpose for writing this article?			
A) to inform	B) to persuade	C) to entertain	D) all of the above
Question 2: Which feature of a castle could not be broken?			
A) high walls	B) castle doors	C) drawbridges	D) all of the above
Question 3: Where were soldiers when they needed to defend the castle?			
A) high walls	B) gate	C) flanking towers	D) castle door
Question 4: The moat around the castle was ...			
A) to swim	B) to row a boat	C) to play	D) to protect
Question 5: Which is the most impressive castle from this article?			
A) Dover Castle	B) Middleham Castle	C) Beeston Castle	D) all of the above