



**I. Read this passage carefully and answer the questions.**

**(5x1=5)**

Can you read another story, please?" Keira asked.

'I'm sorry: said Keira's grandfather. 'But it's time to sleep now.' He kissed her goodnight, turned off the light, and left the room. But I'm not at all sleepy, Keira thought. Just then, Keira heard a strange sound from her shelf and tiptoed across the room. Keira followed the noise to her new toy. Wilfred, a brown bear. Wilfred was lying, eyes closed, arms behind his head, and humming a tune! 'I didn't know my bear was a musical toy,' she said to herself. Keira gently poked Wilfred's foot. Wilfred's eyes suddenly opened wide! Keira jumped back into bed and hid under the covers.

'What's wrong?' asked Wilfred. "I thought we were friends." He plodded over to the foot of Keira's bed. "Ahhh ... you didn't know I come alive at night, did you? You don't need to be scared ... I just want to play."

"Play what?" Keira asked, peeking out from the covers. Wilfred smiled - a naughty smile. "Let's jump on the bed!" he said. And the two of them started bouncing up and down. 'Let's have a pillow fight!' said Keira. She swung her pillow at Wilfred, missed him, and ended up in a heap on the floor. THUD! Keira's grandfather raced into the room. "What was that noise? Are you OK?" "Oh, I must have been steep walking; said Keira. Wilfred looked up at Keira from the bed and winked.

1. Where was Wilfred at the start of the story?  
a) On a shelf   b) In the bed   c) In a toy box
2. Keira heard a strange sound. What was the sound?  
a) Music from another room  
b) Somebody moving around  
c) Wilfred humming
3. What made Wilfred his eyes open?  
a) Keira jumping into bed.  
b) Keira making a noise.  
c) Keira touching Wilfred's foot.
4. Why did Keira go under the covers?  
a) She was playing a game with Wilfred.  
b) She was frightened of Wilfred  
c) She was trying to get to sleep.
5. Why did Wilfred wink at Keira at the end of the story?  
a) He is saying goodnight to Keira.  
b) He is showing Keira that they share a secret.  
c) He is thanking Keira for playing with him.

## II. Read this passage carefully and answer the questions.

(5x1=5)

The long-eared owl can be found in pine forests across Europe. It is a shy bird and it is hard to see because its feathers have a similar color and pattern to tree bark. The long tufts on its head are not ears but head feathers that pop up when the bird is alarmed. Like many owls, it hunts small animals and birds at night.

In winter, when they are ready to breed, the owls roost in a community. Instead of building their own nests, long-eared owls use old ones built by other birds, such as magpies or crows. They also use baskets or bird boxes provided by conservationists who are trying to encourage them to breed. Long-eared owl numbers in some places have gone up because of the increase in pine forest plantations.

The owlets hatch in April or May. When they are born they are grey and fluffy, and have yellow eyes. But as they grow up their eye color changes to deep orange. The baby owls make a cry like the sound of an old squeaky gate! If you hear this sound on a summer evening, in a pine forest, and there is no old gate around, look out for long-eared owls.

6. When do the long tufts pop up?
  - a) when the owl is building a nest
  - b) when the owl senses danger
  - c) when the owl is eating
7. Which word best describes the long-eared owls' nests?
  - a) borrowed
  - b) colourful
  - c) fluffy
8. According to the text, why have long-eared owl numbers increased in some places?
  - a) Owls have arrived from other countries.
  - b) There are more mice for the owls to hunt.
  - c) There are more trees available for the owls.
9. Why is an old squeaky gate mentioned in the text?
  - a) Adult long-eared owls perch on old gates.
  - b) Bird boxes are made from old wooden gates.
  - c) Baby long-eared owls make a sound like a squeaky gate.
  - d) The forests where the owls live are surrounded by squeaky gates.
10. How do people help the owls to breed?
  - a) They supply the owls with nests.
  - b) They bring food to the baby owls.
  - c) They protect the owls' nests from predators.