



ROSYTH SCHOOL

**P4 FIRST ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT 2013
ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Name: _____

Class: Pr 4 - _____

Register No: _____

Parent's Signature: _____

	Maximum	Marks Obtained
Reading Comprehension (Individual work)	10	
Listening task (Individual work)	10	
Writing Task (Individual work)	15	
Total	35	

Rosyth School

First Alternative Assessment 2013

English Language

Name: _____ () Date: _____

Class: P4- Mark: _____ /10

Read the text below and answer in complete sentences.

Marco Polo came from a wealthy family and had received a good education. He was only six years old when his father and uncle left for a journey to China or Cathay, as it was called at that time. At the age of 17, Marco accompanied his father and uncle on their second journey to Asia.

They had a long and difficult odyssey. They had many exciting adventures and travelled mostly on horseback to reach China. The Polos travelled through many countries, over mountains and along the Silk Road, the main travel route for traders. Marco would keep detailed journals and record his findings. The Polos also stopped for a year in the Mongol region. There they learnt about the lives and culture of the people. This was useful as Marco was able to share what he had learnt with the Emperor of China, Kublai Khan. The Emperor was impressed with him. The Polos travelled 9000km in more than three and a half years before reaching China.

Kublai Khan's palaces were among the most elegant and fantastic structures in the world. The walls were covered in gold and silver. Every room was filled with Asian art, paintings and murals. Marco was most surprised to find the stones that burnt like logs. The Chinese had found a source of fuel that nobody in Europe could have imagined. It was called coal.

In 1298, Marco wrote a book called "The Travels of Marco Polo" which was a record of his travels in Asia. The book later became available all over Europe. Reading the book allowed the Europeans to be more aware of Asian cultures. This knowledge enabled them to understand and carry out trading activities more easily with Asians. Over time, the exchanges between Chinese and Europeans became more frequent, leading to printing, compass and gunpowder being gradually introduced in Europe.

1. What was China also known as in the past?

2. In paragraph 2, which word has the same meaning as a long and eventful journey?

3. What does "this" in line 10 refer to?

4. Why was Marco impressed with the stones?

5. How had Marco Polo's travels benefitted the Europeans?

ANSWER SHEET

EXAM PAPER 2013

SCHOOL : ROSYTH SCHOOL

SUBJECT : PRIMARY 4 ENGLISH LANGUGAE

TERM : CA1

Q1

China was also know as Cathay in the past

Q2

The word is "odyssey".

Q3

It refers to the Polos stopping for a year to learn about the lives and culture of the people.

Q4

Marco was impressed with the stones because they burned like logs.

Q5

They were more aware of Asian cultures which allow trading activities to be carried out more easily.

