

Sun - Tek Elementary School  
4<sup>th</sup> Grade — Sixth Practice Test

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Listening

Question One:

*Listen carefully to the article about Tsunamis and then answer the questions.*

1. Which country does the word 'tsunami' come from? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What makes tsunamis happen? Underline TWO answers.

earthquakes / typhoons / volcano eruptions / waves

3. The movement of \_\_\_\_\_ gives a tsunami lots of energy. Underline ONE answer.

shallow water / giant rocks / waves / a jet plane

4. How many meters long can a tsunami be in the deep ocean? Underline ONE answer.

ninety / nineteen / seven hundred and fifty / three hundred

5. Underline TWO things that can tell us that a tsunami is coming.

a high place / an alarm / water moving / a jet plane

6. What two things can tsunamis destroy? \_\_\_\_\_ .

7. Where should you go if a tsunami comes? Underline ONE answer.

a low place / under ground / into the water / high ground

(     /10)

## English

### Question Two:

*Complete the sentences with an ADJECTIVE or an ADVERB:*

1. John runs \_\_\_\_\_ to work. (quick)
2. Jerry is so \_\_\_\_\_ that his girlfriend can't kiss him. (tall)
3. I feel \_\_\_\_\_, so I will see a doctor. (sick)
4. It is getting \_\_\_\_\_, so we should go home. (dark)
5. Sally wrote her homework very \_\_\_\_\_, so the teacher was happy. (good)
6. He arrived at work \_\_\_\_\_, so the boss was angry. (late)

( / 6 )

### Question Three:

*Complete the sentences using COMPARATIVE or SUPERLATIVE adjectives:*

1. Sam's test score was \_\_\_\_\_ than my test score. (good)
2. My mom was the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in her class at school. (pretty)
3. Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ princess of all? (beautiful)
4. Babies are \_\_\_\_\_ than dogs. (cute)
5. That movie was the \_\_\_\_\_ movie I have ever seen. (bad)
6. If you don't exercise, you will be \_\_\_\_\_ than me. (fat)
7. Teacher Sue is \_\_\_\_\_ than Teacher James. (intelligent)
8. What is \_\_\_\_\_ than a spider? (poisonous)
9. The Sun is \_\_\_\_\_ than the Earth. (hot)

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**Question Four:**

***Complete the sentences with SINCE, FOR, ALREADY or YET:***

1. We can't play video games. We haven't finished the homework \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I have worked at Apple \_\_\_\_\_ 2003.
3. Sally and Sam have lived in Thailand \_\_\_\_\_ seven years.
3. My sister has \_\_\_\_\_ seen the movie. She saw it last year.
4. Which chores haven't you finished \_\_\_\_\_?
5. My university teacher has \_\_\_\_\_ retired. He retired last month.
6. Have you studied English \_\_\_\_\_ six years or seven years?
7. They haven't got married \_\_\_\_\_. They will get married in 2015.
8. She has \_\_\_\_\_ bought the ring for her fiancée.
9. They have been together \_\_\_\_\_ many years.

( /18 )

**Question Five:**

***Rewrite the sentence, starting with the given words.***

1. Simon and Jack were swimming in the swimming pool yesterday.
2. Were \_\_\_\_\_?
3. What \_\_\_\_\_?
4. When \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Who \_\_\_\_\_?

( /8 )

## Reading Comprehension

### Question Six:

*Answer the questions using sentences when needed:*

A 'life cycle' is the life of an animal or insect that has different stages. For example, a frog has four stages, which are the 'egg stage', the 'tadpole stage', the 'newt stage' and finally, the 'frog stage'. Butterflies have the most interesting life cycle of all the animals on earth because each stage is so different.

Butterflies do not begin their lives as butterflies. They begin as an egg in the 'egg stage'. The mother butterfly lays her eggs on a leaf so that when the eggs hatch, the babies will have food to eat. When an egg hatches, a tiny **larva** comes out, and begins the 'caterpillar stage'. This 'larva' is usually a white-green color and looks nothing like an adult caterpillar or even a butterfly.

Then, the larva begins eating, and it doesn't stop eating for a long, long time. Why? Because it needs to grow a lot so that it can begin the third stage, which is the 'chrysalis stage'. Before this time, the larva grows and becomes a caterpillar. It grows so much that it sheds its skin four times! It also has to store some of the food it eats because it can't eat when it is in the chrysalis.

The caterpillar then hangs upside down from a leaf or branch of a tree. It then creates a kind of bag around itself, called a 'chrysalis'. It stays inside the chrysalis for weeks, months, or even a whole season. When it is inside, it changes, and when it is finished, it comes out of the chrysalis and begins looking for a mate. This is the 'butterfly' stage, and when more eggs are made, a new life cycle begins.

1. Which life cycle has more stages?    a frog / a butterfly / both the same
2. Which is the first stage of the butterfly life cycle?    butterfly / egg / chrysalis / caterpillar
3. How many times does a caterpillar shed its skin?

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4. Why does the caterpillar store food?

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5. Where does the caterpillar make a chrysalis?

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6. How long does the caterpillar stay inside the chrysalis?

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Writing

**Question Seven: Descriptive Paragraph (Making Something)**

You will write a descriptive paragraph about how to make something. Before you write your paragraph, think about and answer the following questions:

1. What will you make?

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2. What can you do with it (write a verb)?

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3. What do you need to make it (write at least three things)?

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4. How do you make it (write at least three verbs)?

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5. Where will you use it?

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( / 5 )

**Question Eight:**

Now write a paragraph about making something. Write at least 8 sentences:

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Description	/9	Grammar	/2	Spelling	/2	Length	/2
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## **Listening (Teacher Only)**

'Tsunami' is a Japanese word that means a kind of giant wave that happens in the world's oceans. The Pacific Ocean's "Ring of Fire" is where most tsunamis happen because there are so many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes there.

If the earthquake eruption is powerful enough, the movement of giant rocks on the ocean floor causes the water to move up quickly and then fall back down. This makes huge amounts of energy push away from the earthquake, under the surface of the water.

In the deep ocean waters a tsunami wave may only be one meter high, but it can be 90 kilometers long and travel across the top of the ocean at up to 750 kilometers an hour. That is the speed of a jet airplane!

When the wave touches shallow water, the water at the bottom of the wave slows down, but water at the top keeps moving fast. It can be about 30 meters high, and when it hits land, it has so much energy that it crashes into the land and floods it. The water can go 300 meters into the land, and can be strong enough to destroy houses and trees.

Sometimes people can know a tsunami is coming because they will hear an alarm. If there is not an alarm, they can still know a tsunami is coming. This is because the water touching the land suddenly moves away from the land. This gives us a short time to go to a high place. Because a tsunami is usually more than one wave, people should stay in a higher place until it is safe to go back down.