

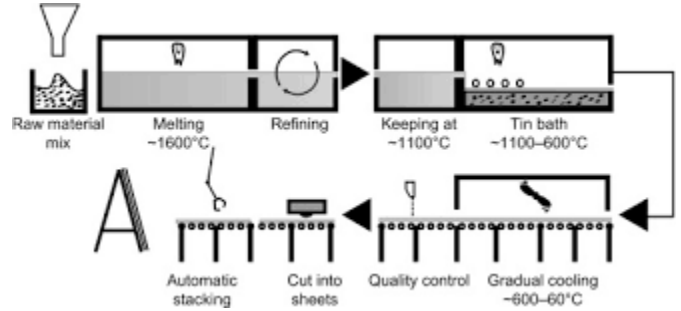
Year 5 English Test 2

Reading Comprehension

(5 marks)

Making Flat Glass

Flat glass is used in windows because it is strong, clear and weatherproof. In the past, making flat glass was time-consuming and costly, but now it can be made cheaply and easily using the float glass method. This multi-phase method was discovered in 1959 by a British company called Pilkington.



heating→ floating→ cooling→ washing→ cutting→ stacking→ transporting

In the first phase, glass ingredients, (sand, lime and soda), are put into a melting furnace. This produces molten glass. Next, the molten glass is gently poured into a tank of molten tin. This tank is called a float bath because a layer of molten glass floats on the surface of the molten tin. Molten tin is used in the float bath because it has a smooth, mirror-like surface. The molten glass can be made thicker or thinner by controlling how fast it flows through the float bath.

The flat layer of glass is then moved along rollers and cooled very slowly in a long tunnel called a lehr. In the next phase, the glass is washed and then cut into sheets using diamond wheel cutters. Finally, the sheets of glass are stacked together and then taken to the warehouse.

Questions

1. Before 1959, the method of making flat glass was

- easy and cheap.
- clean and quick.
- slow and expensive. ←
- dangerous and dirty.

Dictionary meaning: Molten

Made liquid by heat; melted

2. What are the ingredients used to make glass?

- Sand, diamonds and water
- Sand, lime and soda ←
- Sand, plastic and clay
- Sand, rocks and water

3. What happens in the furnace?

- The glass becomes hard.
- The glass is mixed with tin.
- The ingredients are washed.
- The ingredients turn into liquid. ←

4. Where would you find molten tin?

- in the lehr
- in the furnace
- in the float bath ←
- in the warehouse

5. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

- to explain how flat glass was first made ←
- to describe the first step in making flat glass
- to show which ingredients are used in making flat glass
- to give background information about making flat glass

Language Usage

35 marks

1. The sentence below has a missing word. Complete the sentence by using a pronoun.

This is the book I told you about.

1 mark

2. Make new words by adding prefixes from the box.

4 marks

dis mis re un pre

heat *preheat*

respect *disrespect*

use *reuse*

likely *unlikely*

3. Finish the second sentence. Include the words 'escape' and 'terrible'.

We heard a terrific clap of thunder. Then we saw *a terrible flash of lightning as we ran to escape the rain.* (example)

2 marks

4. Underline the adverb in the sentence below.

Unfortunately we could not get on the bus.

1 mark

5. Add punctuation:

"Which book would you like to read next?" asked the teacher. "I would like to read the Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe," replied the student.

8 marks

6. The sentence below contains a suffix error. Underline the error and write the correction on the line.

In a panic, Lucy tried to activify the fire alarm. *activate* 1 mark

7. Add commas to the sentences below to make the meaning clear.

Every day, even on a school day, I have a big breakfast of eggs, cereal, toast and jam.

3 marks

8. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

a) The tall gentleman wore a blue coat.

b) Little Jim is a handsome boy with pale cheeks.

c) The weather was wet and foggy.

d) The lost ball was found near the golden gate.

9 marks

9. Tick the sentence that has the correct punctuation.

a) John said "I don't want to play today", so Nicholas cried.

b) John said, "I don't want to play today," so Nicholas cried. ←

c) "John said I don't want to play today", so Nicholas cried.

d) John said I "don't want to play today, so Nicholas cried."

1 mark

10. Write the following words in alphabetical order:

5 marks

jaguar Japanese jingle jig-saw join

jaguar, Japanese, jig-saw, jingle, join

