

**Read the stories below and answer the questions that follow.**

### **How the Rainbow was Made**

One day when the earth was new, Nanabozho looked out of his house beside the waterfall and realised that all the flowers in his meadow were pale. How boring! He gathered up his paints and his paintbrushes and went out.

Nanabozho sat down in the meadow. He arranged his paint pots neatly next to him: red, orange, blue, yellow and so many other colours. Then he began to paint the flowers. He painted the violets dark blue, the lilies orange, the roses red, the daffodils yellow and the pansies every colour he could think of. Nanabozho was very happily humming to himself as the flowers looked very good in the night glorious light provided by Brother Sun.

Up above in the sky, two little blue birds were playing with each other. The first little bluebird, named Zippity-zip, chased his friend named Zappity-zing across the meadow. Then Zappity-zing chased Zippity-zip the opposite way. In the brilliant sunshine, they presented a very happy, joyful picture.

Nanabozho looked up to see the two little birds playing. Then he went back to his work of painting the flowers. Just then, the birds decided to play another game. They decided to see how swiftly they could dive down to the meadow below them. First it was the turn of Zippity-zip. He sailed down and down, and then flew up again just before he touched the ground. As he did so, his right wing dipped into the red paint pot next to Nanabozho. When the second bluebird, Zappity-zing dove towards the grass, his left wing touched the orange paint pot.

Nanabozho scolded Zippity-zip and Zappity-zing, but they kept playing. Soon their whole body was covered with paints of all colours. Finally Nanabozho got angry and shoed the birds away.

The birds zoomed over the giant waterfall next to Nanabozho's house. Zippity-zip and Zappity-zing flew back and forth through the misty spray of the waterfall and began to streak the sky in different colours.

Brother Sun shone and the brilliant colours formed a gorgeous arch of red and orange and yellow and green and blue and indigo and violet in the sky above the waterfall. Nanabozho smiled at the little birds and said, 'You have made a rainbow!'

From that day to this, whenever Brother Sun shines his light on the rain or the mist, a beautiful rainbow forms, unfailingly.

**For numbers 1-8, answer the questions about the story How the Rainbow was Made by choosing the correct letter.**

**1 What did Nanabozho realise when he looked out of his window?**

**A** His place looks beautiful with the gleaming of Brother Sun.

- B His place looked dull and boring because his flowers were pale.
- C His flowers are gleaming with Brother Sun.
- D His place looked beautiful with the flowers and waterfall.

**2 How did Nanabozho make his flowers beautiful?**

- A by watering them using the waters from the waterfall
- B by rearranging them to get more sun
- C by painting them
- D by replanting them

**3 What kinds of flowers does Nanabozho have?**

- A violets, lilies, roses, daffodils, and tulips
- B violets, lilies, chrysanthemums, daffodils, and tulips
- C violets, lilies, roses, daffodils, and carnations
- D violets, lilies, roses, daffodils, and pansies

**4 What are the names of the birds that were flying above Nanabozho?**

- A Zappity-zing and Zippity-zip
- B Zippity-zap and Zippity-zen
- C Zippity-clang and Zippity-clong
- D Zippity-zang and Zippity-zong

**5 What were the birds playing?**

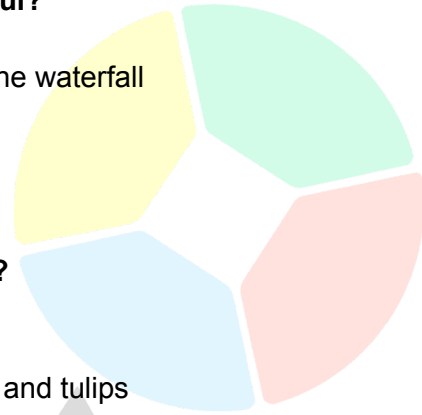
- A They were trying to see who could fly across the waterfalls.
- B They were trying to see who could fly the highest.
- C They were trying to see who could swiftly dive down to the meadow.
- D They were trying to see who could fly close to Nanabozho.

**6 How was the rainbow made?**

- A Nanabozho painted the skies using his paintbrushes.
- B The birds, with colours on their bodies, flew through the waterfall's mist and streaked the skies with colours.
- C The birds flew the pots of colours to the skies and filled them with different colours.
- D Nanabozho and the birds splashed colours all around.

**7 What colours were in the rainbow?**

- A red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet
- B red, orange, yellow, blue green, indigo, and violet
- C red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and pink
- D red, orange, yellow, green, blue, cerulean, and violet



**8 What happens when Brother Sun shines his light on the rain or the mist?**

- A** The flowers gleam.
- B** A rainbow appears.
- C** The waterfalls gleam in its mist.
- D** A set of flowers becomes visible in the fields.

**The Story Of The Rainbow Serpent**

The story of the rainbow serpent is a legend from Oceania.

A long time back, only people existed on earth: there were no animals or birds, no hills and meadows. Goorialla, the Great Rainbow Serpent, felt lonely in the wilderness so he set off across Australia in search of his people. All over the land he roamed about, in search of fellow-creatures.

In the southeast it was cold in the winter. Snow fell and melted on Goorialla's bright scales. It dripped to the ground and became the great rivers. He travelled northwest where it was hot and dry. There Goorialla shed his skin. It made great cliffs. Then he turned and slithered inland, making waves in the sand. These made the great sandy deserts. Goorialla rested in holes he dug. The rains filled up these holes, meaning that there is always water in the desert even if it lies deep below the ground.

One day at the meeting place of two rivers, Goorialla came upon a tribe singing and dancing. 'Come and join us!' they cried. Goorialla very happily showed the people new dances and fine ways to dress.

That night a big storm came, and people ran here and there looking for shelter. Two boys asked to share Goorialla's shelter. But there was no room for them. So Goorialla opened his mouth and sheltered the boys in his big body.

Then he became worried – what would the tribe say when they found the boys missing? They would be angry. They might even put his life in danger. So Goorialla ran away.

In the morning the tribe found out that the boys were missing. They followed his twisting tracks in the wet ground. Finally, they found Goorialla on a mountain top and cut open his stomach. However, the people were stunned when the boys came out. The boys were not in human form any more. They had turned into rainbow – colored birds, called lorikeets.

Goorialla fled, fearing the retribution of the people. As he fled, he shed his whole skin on the mountain top. Then he dived into the east sea and his body became the great reef. It exists even today.

And after rain you can see his rainbow skin, curving over the mountain. That is why he is called Goorialla the Rainbow Serpent.



For numbers 9-16, answer the questions about The Story of the Rainbow Serpent by choosing the correct letter.

9 Why did Goorialla feel lonely in the wilderness?

- A because there were so many people
- B because there were no other creatures of his kind
- C because he had no friends
- D because the earth had no landforms

10 What happened to Goorialla during the winter?

- A He got so cold that he hibernated.
- B He played in the snow for a bit.
- C He shed some of his skin because of the snow.
- D He made a river as snow dripped from his scales.

11 What happened when Goorialla shed his skin?

- A It created rivers.
- B It created wide fields.
- C It made great cliffs.
- D It made mountains.

12 What happened when Goorialla slithered inland and rested in holes?

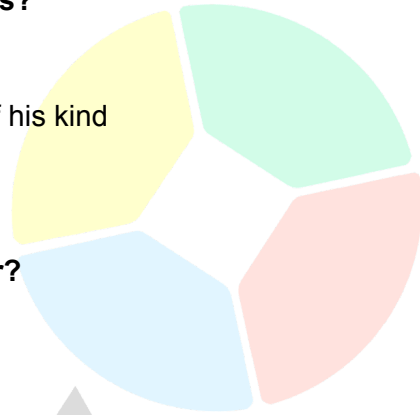
- A He became very hard to find.
- B He created earthquakes in the land and sea.
- C He created sandy deserts and water reservoirs.
- D He became very dirty.

13 What did Goorialla find at the meeting place between rivers?

- A more people
- B a tribe
- C more animals
- D a fellow serpent

14 What was Goorialla's worry?

- A He was worried that the tribe might get angry at him because of the missing boys.
- B He was worried that he might not find shelter for the tribe.
- C He was worried that the boys might be in danger.
- D He was worried that he might make an enemy with the tribes.

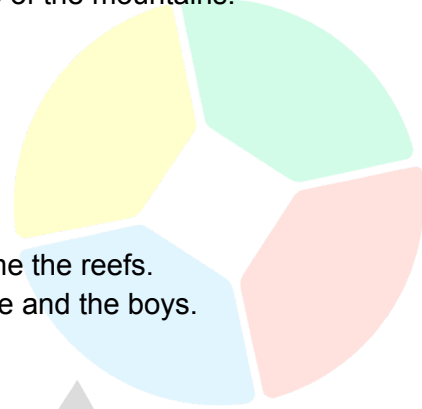


15 What happened to the boys?

- A They were found sleeping in Goorialla's stomach.
- B They were perching on top of the mountains.
- C They became so cold from staying on top of the mountains.
- D They became rainbow-colored birds.

16 What happened to Goorialla in the end?

- A He went back to his home.
- B He shed more skin to make mountains.
- C He dived underwater and his body became the reefs.
- D He dived underwater to hide from the tribe and the boys.



**You are going to read an article about four descriptions of sports. For Questions 17-26, choose from the description of sports (A-D).**

**The description of sports may be chosen more than once.**

<p><b>A.</b> Association football, more commonly known as simply football or soccer, is a team sport played between two teams of 11 players with the use of a spherical ball. An estimated 250 million players active in over 200 countries and dependencies makes it the world's most popular sport to date. The game is played on a rectangular field called a pitch with a goal at each end. The objective of the game is to score more goals than the opposition by moving the ball beyond the goal line into the opposing side's goal in the time frame of 90 minutes plus stoppage time and occasionally also extra time. Football is globally governed by the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), the organiser of World Cups for men and women every four years. The men's FIFA World Cup takes place every four years</p>	<p><b>C.</b> Basketball is a team sport in which two teams, most commonly of five players each, opposing one another on a rectangular court, compete with the primary objective of shooting a basketball through the defender's hoop mounted 10 feet high to a backboard at each end of the court, while preventing the opposing team from shooting through their own hoop. Shooting through an opponent's hoop gives a team two points, and three if it is shot from behind the three-point line. Players advance the ball by bouncing it while walking or running (dribbling) or by passing it to a teammate. The team with the most points at the end of the game win.</p>
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<p><b>B.</b> Tennis is a racket sport that is played either individually against a single opponent or between two teams of two players each. Each player uses a tennis racket that is strung with a cord to strike a hollow rubber ball covered with felt over or around a net and into the opponent's court. The object of the game is to manoeuvre the ball in such a way that the opponent is not able to play a valid return. The player who is unable to return the ball validly will not gain a point, while the opposite player will. Tennis is an Olympic sport and is played at all levels of society and at all ages. The sport can be played by anyone who can hold a racket, including wheelchair users. The modern game of tennis originated in Birmingham, England, in the late 19th century as lawn tennis.</p>	<p><b>D.</b> Cricket is a sport which is played between two teams of eleven players each. One team, which is batting, tries to score runs, while the other team is fielding, and tries to prevent this. Runs are scored by hitting the ball, which is thrown by a player from the fielding team to a player from the batting team, across the boundary, or by the two batting players running back-and-forth between the two wickets. The game started to gain popularity in England in the 16th century but is now popular today in England, Australia, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, South Africa, New Zealand, the West Indies and several other countries</p>
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**Which description mentions:**

17.	A tournament that occurs every four years
18.	A sport that has two teams and ten players
19.	A sport that uses a bat to hit a ball
20.	A sport that is played at all levels of society
21.	A sport that originated in Birmingham
22.	A sport where you shoot through a hoop
23.	A sport that started to gain popularity in the 16th century
24.	A sport that is played on a rectangular field
25.	A sport that can be played by disabled players
26.	The world's most popular sport

You are going to read an article about four descriptions of paintings. For Questions 27-36, choose from the description of paintings (A-D).

The description of paintings may be chosen more than once.

<p><b>A.</b> Mona Lisa (also known as La Gioconda) is a sixteenth-century portrait painted in oil on a poplar panel by Leonardo da Vinci during the Italian Renaissance. The work is owned by the French government and hangs in the Musée du Louvre in Paris, France with the title Portrait of Lisa Gherardini, wife of Francesco del Giocondo. The painting is a half-length portrait and depicts a woman whose expression is often described as enigmatic. The ambiguity of the sitter's expression, the monumentality of the half-figure composition, and the subtle modeling of forms and atmospheric illusionism were novel qualities that have contributed to the painting's continuing fascination. Few other works of art have been subject to as much scrutiny, study, mythologizing, and parody.</p>	<p><b>C.</b> Girl with a Pearl Earring is an oil painting by Dutch Golden Age painter Johannes Vermeer, created in 1665. Going by various names over the centuries, it became known by its present title towards the end of the 20th century after the earring worn by the girl portrayed there. The work has been in the collection of the Mauritshuis in The Hague since 1902 and has been the subject of various literary and cinematic treatments. It depicts a European girl wearing an exotic dress, an oriental turban, and what appears to be a very large pearl as an earring.</p>
<p><b>B.</b> Arrangement in Grey and Black No. 1, best known under its colloquial name Whistler's Mother or Portrait of Artist's Mother, is a painting in oils on canvas created by the American-born painter James Abbott McNeill Whistler in 1871. The subject of the painting is Whistler's mother, Anna McNeill Whistler. The painting is 56.81 by 63.94 inches displayed in a frame of Whistler's own design. It is held by the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, having been bought by the French state in 1891. It is one of the most famous works by an American artist outside the United States. It has been variously described as an American icon and a Victorian Mona Lisa. The painting has been featured or mentioned in numerous works of fiction and within pop culture.</p>	<p><b>D.</b> The Arnolfini Portrait (or The Arnolfini Wedding, The Arnolfini Marriage, the Portrait of Giovanni Arnolfini and his Wife, or other titles) is a 1434 oil painting on oak panel by painter Jan van Eyck. It forms a full-length double portrait, believed to depict the Italian merchant Giovanni di Nicolao Arnolfini and his wife, presumably in their residence in the Flemish city of Bruges. It is considered one of the most original and complex paintings in Western art. Furthermore, it is currently located in the National Gallery, London</p>

**Which description mentions:**

<b>27.</b>	A painting made in 1871
<b>28.</b>	A painting that is considered one of the most original and complex
<b>29.</b>	A painting made during the Italian Renaissance
<b>30.</b>	A painting of a girl with an earring
<b>31.</b>	A painting located in The Hague
<b>32.</b>	A half-length painting depicting a woman with an enigmatic expression
<b>33.</b>	A painting depicting a merchant and his wife
<b>34.</b>	A painting subject to a lot of scrutiny and study
<b>35.</b>	A painting mentioned in numerous works
<b>36.</b>	A painting depicting the painter's mother