

Study Assistant

PRACTICE SEA TESTS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

Based on the Revised SEA Framework
2021-2023

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February 2025

CONTENTS

- Practice SEA Test #8
- Answer sheet
- Revision Definition

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English Language Arts

Based on the Revised SEA Framework 2021-2023

School:

Student's Name:

Date:

INSTRUCTIONS

There are TWO sections in this test with a total of 42 questions. You have 75 minutes for this test.

SECTION 1 has 19 questions (nos. 1-22) and a total of 37 marks.

SECTION 2 has 19 questions (nos. 23-42) and a total of 43 marks.

Answer ALL questions. Work carefully but DO NOT spend too much time on any question.

DO NOT BEGIN UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

Section 1

SPELLING

TASK 1	There is ONE mis-spelt word in each line of the passage below. Underline the incorrect word and write its correct spelling in the box provided for each line.
---------------	--

Example: I am hapy to go to the park with you.

e.g. happy

In the heart of the forrest, there was a hidden cave that few people knew about. Three freinds decided to expore the cave together. They were amazed by the stuning stalagmites and stalagtites that filled the room. Sudenly, they heard a strange noise. Curious but cautius, they moved closer to the sound. To their surprize, they discovered a small, glowing crystal laying on the ground. It was beautifull! They promised to keep their adventure in the cave a secreet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

	16 marks
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SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

GRAMMAR

TASK 2	There is ONE grammar error in each line of the passage below. Underline each error and write the correct form of the word in the box provided for each line.
---------------	---

Example: Today was November 4.

e.g is

Last summer, my family and I goes to the beach for our vacation.

9.

We had so much fun playing in the sand and swim in the ocean.

10.

My brother, who is younger than me, built a sandcastle that was

11.

really tall. As we were building it, a big wave came and knock

12.

it down. We all laughed and decided to make a even better one.

13.

By the end of the day, we was all very tired but happy. We also

14.

enjoy ice cream together before heading home.

15.

14 marks

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION

TASK 3	There is either one punctuation mark or capital letter that is missing in each line of the passage below. Insert the punctuation mark correctly or the capital letter above the common letter it replaces for each line
---------------	--

Example: Splendid! I will show you.

It was a bright sunny day when Emily decided to go for a walk in the park.

16.

She packed her bag with a water bottle a snack and her favorite book. As she

17.

walked she saw children playing on the swings and dogs running around.

18.

Suddenly, she heard a loud noise What could it be? Curious, she followed the

19.

sound to find a magician performing tricks for a small crowd. everyone was

20.

clapping and laughing. It looked like so much fun Emily sat down on a nearby

21.

bench to enjoy the show. After the performance was over she clapped loudly

22.

and cheered.

	7 marks
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SECTION TWO

COMPREHENSION

TASK 4 Passage	Read the passage below carefully then answer the questions (23 to 31) based on it. Please use complete and proper sentences to provide your answers.
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One of Jamaica's most interesting spiders is the Trap-Door spider. This spider is found on both the north and south coasts of the island. It seems to prefer woodlands but may also live in more open places.

This jet black spider has a robust body 2.5 centimetres in length with fairly short legs. It is seldom seen for it is a night creature and hardly leaves its burrow. It lurks inside near the top, ready to ambush passing insects.

The Trap-Door spider gets its name from the lid it makes to cover its burrow. It digs the burrow straight into the ground, turning only to avoid large stones or tree roots. The spider may dig as deep as 15 centimetres. It digs with its fangs and carries the earth to the surface when it leaves it some distance from the entrance. The spider then smooths the walls of the burrow and makes them waterproof with a paste made of earth and saliva. Then it lines them with silk.

The burrow may be as much as 2.5 centimetres wide but this varies with the age of the spider. Younger spiders dig narrower burrows which are not as deep.

The lid or "trap door" is a flat silk covering shaped like a half circle. It is less than a centimetre thick and is attached to the edge of the burrow by a silk hinge. It is grey or greyish white in colour and usually blends so well with the background that it is very hard to find. It fits snugly into the burrow entrance and is usually held tightly in place by the spider who rests just below it.

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

Questions for passage

23. What is the primary habitat of the Trap-Door spider in Jamaica? (2 mark)

24. Describe the physical characteristics of the Trap-Door spider mentioned in the passage. How long is it, and what color is it? (2 marks)

25. Why is the Trap-Door spider seldom seen during the day? (2 marks)

26. Explain how the Trap-Door spider constructs its burrow. What materials does it use? (2 marks)

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

27. What is the purpose of the silk lid that the Trap-Door spider makes for its burrow? (2 marks)

28. According to the passage, how does the size of the burrow change as the spider ages? (2)

29. Why is the trap door described as being hard to find? (1 marks)

30. Why do you think the Trap-Door spider uses earth and saliva to make its burrow

waterproof? What advantages might this provide? (2 marks)

	15 marks
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SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

TASK 5 Poem	Read the poem below carefully then answer the questions (32-37) based on it. Please use complete and proper sentences to provide your answers.
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Sampan

Tao Lang Pee (China)

Waves lap lap
Fish fins clap clap
Brown sails flap flap
Chop sticks tap tap
Up and down the long green river

Ohe Ohe lanterns quiver
Willow branches brush the river
Ohe Ohe lanterns quiver
Waves lap lap
Fish fins clap clap
Brown sails flap flap
Chop sticks tap tap.

Questions for Poem

31. What sounds are emphasized in the poem Sampan? List at least four. (4 mark)

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

32. Describe the setting of the poem. Where does the action take place? (2 marks)

33. What do the “*Ohe Ohe lanterns*” represent in the poem? (2 mark)

34. a. How does the poet use repetition in the poem? Give an example. (2 marks)

b. What effect does this have on the overall mood? (2 marks)

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

35. In what ways do the sounds described in the poem contribute to the imagery of the river?

Provide specific examples.

(3 marks)

36. What might the poet be trying to convey about life along the river?

(1 marks)

	16 marks
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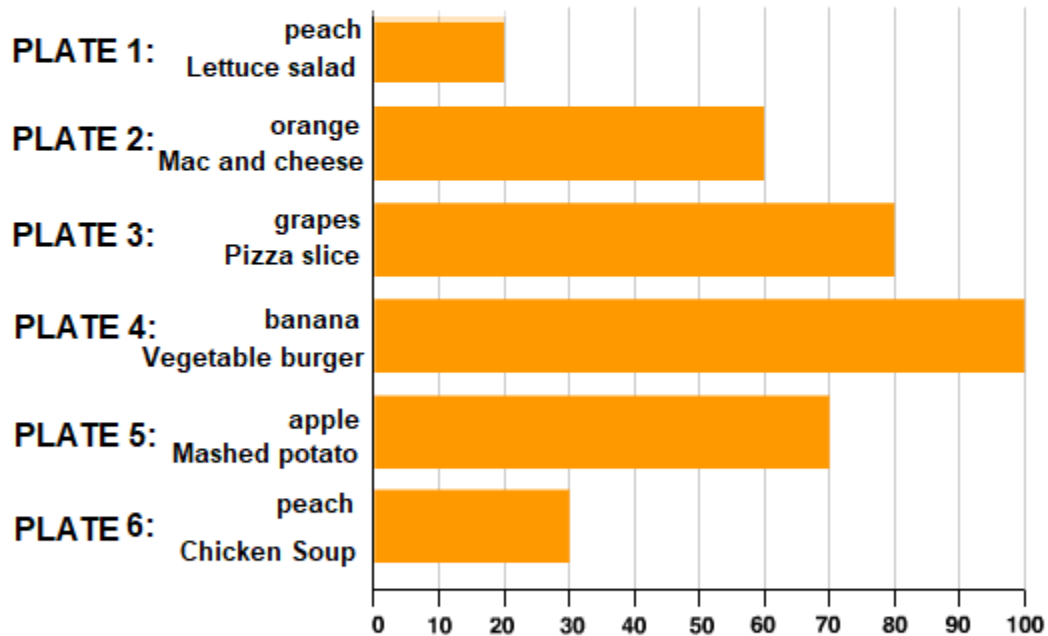
SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

TASK 6
Graphic
Text

Read the graphic below carefully then answer the questions (34 to 40) based on it. Please use complete and proper sentences to provide your answers.

What's in your plate?

Students are preordering their food for a district. Here is what they ordered.



SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

Questions for graphic

37. What is the title of the bar graph, and what information does it aim to convey? (2 marks)

38. Which was the most popular plate preordered? (1 marks)

39. Who would collect this type of information and why? (2 marks)

40. Based on the bar graph, name three cooking ingredients most needed to make sure this order is fulfilled. (3 marks)

41. Why do you think students did not prefer plate 1? (2 mark)

42. What do you think can be done to encourage students to eat more lettuce? Give two suggestions. (2 marks)

	12 marks
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END OF EXAM

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

Answers:

1. forest
2. friends
3. stunning
4. suddenly
5. cautious
6. surprise
7. beautiful
8. secret

9. went
10. swimming
11. I
12. knocked
13. an
14. were
15. enjoyed

16. bright, sunny
17. water bottle, a snack and
18. walked,
19. noise.
20. Everyone
21. fun!
22. over,

23.1. The primary habitat of the Trap-Door spider is woodlands, but it may also live in more open places.

24. The Trap-Door spider is jet black and has a robust body that is 2.5 centimetres in length with fairly short legs.

25. The Trap-Door spider is seldom seen during the day because it is a night creature and hardly leaves its burrow.

26. The Trap-Door spider digs a burrow straight into the ground using its fangs and carries the earth to the surface. It also makes the walls waterproof with a paste made of earth and saliva and then lines them with silk.

27. The silk lid, or trap door, is used to cover the burrow, helping to conceal the spider from predators and ambushing passing insects.

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

28. Younger spiders dig narrower and shallower burrows, while older spiders dig wider and deeper burrows.

29. The trap door is hard to find because it is grey or greyish white in color, blending well with the background. It fits snugly into the burrow entrance and is usually held tightly in place by the spider.

30. The Trap-Door spider uses earth and saliva to make its burrow waterproof to prevent water from entering the burrow and to ensure that the environment inside remains suitable for living. This helps protect the spider and its eggs from drowning during rain.

31. The sounds emphasized in the poem include:

- Waves lap lap
- Fish fins clap clap
- Brown sails flap flap
- Chop sticks tap tap

32. The setting of the poem takes place along a long green river where various natural elements like waves, fish, and willow branches interact with the environment.

33. The "Ohe Ohe lanterns" likely represent a festive or celebratory element.

34. a. The poet uses repetition with phrases like Ohe Ohe lanterns quiver and Waves lap lap.

b. This repetition creates a rhythmic flow and enhances the soothing, peaceful mood of the poem, emphasizing the natural beauty of the river scene.

35. The sounds such as waves lap lap and fish fins clap clap create vivid imagery of a lively and active river environment. The rhythmic sounds evoke a sense of motion and tranquility, painting a picture of a serene, bustling scene on the water.

36. The poet may be conveying a sense of connection between nature, culture, and the everyday activities that occur in this setting, suggesting a tranquil and vibrant life.

37. The title of the bar graph is "What's in your plate?" and it aims to show which fruit and meal the student wanted for lunch.

38. The students preferred plate 4 which contained a banana and a vegetable burger.

39. A cook who is delivering food to schools would most likely collect such information.

40. The three ingredients most likely needed to fulfil this order is flour, cheese, and potato

41. A salad is the least loved food for kids.

42. Answers will vary. Likely response: Lettuce can be added to the favourite meals. Cooks can choose the crunchies and tastiest lettuce for kids.

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

Creative writing (50 minutes)

1. The lost wallet

While sitting outside in the school playground you found a lost wallet with a lot of money inside it. Write a report explaining how you got it and what you decided to do with the wallet and money.

Ideas for development

You may include the following details:

- The date, time and place of the incident.
- Who were involved and what happened.
- What was the outcome?

2. A Letter to My Future Self

Imagine you are writing a letter to yourself ten years in the future. What advice would you give? What dreams do you hope you have accomplished by then? Describe your life, your aspirations, and what you hope to remember about your current self. What challenges do you predict you will face, and how do you plan to overcome them?

Revision Definition- Imagery

Imagery is a literary device that uses descriptive language to create vivid and sensory experiences for the reader. It involves the use of figurative language, similes, metaphors, and descriptive adjectives to appeal to the senses (sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell), painting a picture in the reader's mind.

Why would a writer use this device?

Writers use imagery to:

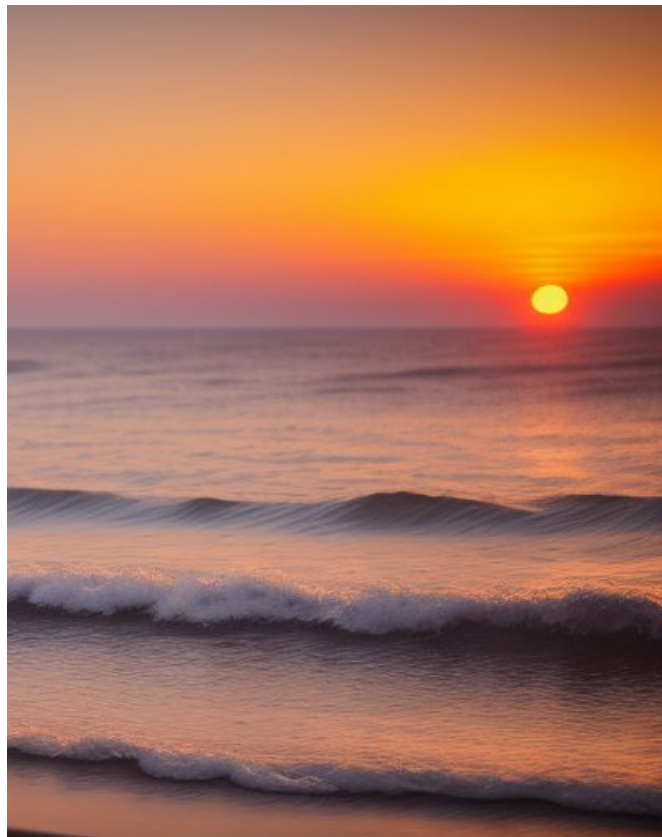
1. **Enhance the Reader's Experience:** By appealing to the senses, imagery allows readers to visualize scenes more vividly, making the poem more engaging and relatable.
2. **Convey Emotions and Mood:** Imagery can evoke specific feelings or moods in the reader, helping to deepen the emotional impact of the poem.
3. **Create Symbolism and Meaning:** Imagery can also be used to convey deeper meanings, themes, or symbolism within a poem, allowing for multiple interpretations.
4. **Establish Tone:** The choice of imagery can contribute to the overall tone of the poem, whether it be joyful, melancholic, nostalgic, etc.

Examples of Imagery in Sentences

1. Visual Imagery:

The sun dipped below the horizon, casting a golden glow over the rippling waves, while the sky transformed into a canvas of fiery oranges and soft purples.

- This sentence uses visual imagery to create a vivid picture of a sunset.



3. Auditory Imagery:

The leaves rustled softly in the gentle breeze, whispering secrets to anyone who would stop to listen.

- Here, auditory imagery appeals to the sense of hearing, allowing the reader to envision the sound of the leaves.

SEA Practice Test #8 - ELA (75 minutes)

4. Tactile Imagery:

She ran her fingers across the cool, smooth surface of the marble countertop, feeling its chill against her warm skin.

- This sentence employs tactile imagery to engage the reader's sense of touch.

5. Gustatory Imagery:

The rich, dark chocolate melted in her mouth, a burst of sweetness mingling with a hint of bitterness that lingered on her tongue.

- This example uses gustatory imagery to evoke the taste of chocolate.

6. Olfactory Imagery:

The air was thick with the scent of blooming jasmine, sweet and intoxicating, wrapping around her like a soft, fragrant blanket.

- Olfactory imagery here appeals to the sense of smell, creating a vivid scent experience.

In summary, Imagery is a powerful tool in poetry and literature, enabling writers to evoke strong sensory experiences that resonate with readers.