



Cambridge Primary Checkpoint

ENGLISH

0844/01

Paper 1 Non-fiction

October 2022

INSERT

1 hour

INFORMATION

- This insert contains the reading passages.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.



This document has **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Text A

Colourful cave art

On 12 September, 1940, some teenagers made an amazing discovery near their home in rural France. Eighteen-year-old Marcel Ravidat and three friends discovered a deep hole, and decided to explore. They were led into a cavern, now known as Lascaux Cave. The young men were stunned to find its walls covered in colourful prehistoric paintings. This artwork showed more than 2000 different figures, mostly animals such as horses and bulls. There was even a rhinoceros! Later, the boys returned to the cave with their teacher and the head of a nearby museum. Soon after that, official investigations began, which concluded that the paintings were 15–20 000 years old. In 1948, the cave was opened to the public.

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The paintings mostly featured black charcoal and yellow and red ochre. Yellow ochre is made from a common clay containing iron oxide. Prehistoric people ground the clay down into powder and mixed it with plant sap or water to make paint. The artists then dabbed the paint onto rock using leaves, tree bark, thin animal bones or just their hands. At Lascaux, some of the artwork was spray-painted onto the rock walls by blowing paint through a hollow bone or reed.

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Unlike some other colours, yellow ochre does not fade as long as it is not exposed to sunlight. But, by 1955, about 1200 people were visiting the cave every day, and the heat from their bodies caused humidity, which was damaging the paintings. Consequently, in 1963, Lascaux Cave was shut to visitors. The paintings were restored, air conditioning was installed, and the cave was reopened. However, in 2000, another problem appeared: mould started to grow on the paintings. Since then, the cave has been sprayed every two weeks with a suitable chemical and the walls are carefully cleaned by hand.

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Today, the original cave is no longer accessible to the public, but since 1983 copies of several paintings have been displayed in another cave nearby. These copies were made with materials which are believed to be the same as the ones used all those years ago.

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Text B**Now you see me, now you don't: how animals use colour**

Camouflage – the use of colour to blend into the background – enables animals to stay hidden when they most need to: while hunting, or being hunted.

Light and shade

Many fish have a dark upper surface and a pale underside. This is called countershading and means the fish are hard to see from either above or below. Some species can give off light from their abdomen (underbelly) that is the same shade of blue as the sky overhead, making them almost invisible to predators looking up at them.

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Blending in

Most camouflage works best against a similar background. For instance, irregular spots of fish on the soft, sandy sea-bottom or green colouring of insects living in grass. However, some rather surprising patterns also work well, simply by breaking up the outline of an animal's body. An example of this is the dark stripes on the bold orange colouring of a tiger. And it's not only animals that are camouflaged: the eggs of many ground-nesting birds are often mottled or streaked so they blend in with their surroundings.

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All change

Many animals can change their camouflage. Some change according to the season. For example, Arctic foxes grow a coat of winter white. Others change much faster: many frogs can darken or lighten their skin in a matter of seconds to match a range of different backgrounds.

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