Surname ..... **Candidate number** .....

First name .....

Current school .....

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Entrance Examination 2011
English Paper 1

30 minutes

Do not open this booklet until told to do so

Write your names, school and candidate number in the spaces provided at the top of the page.

You have 30 minutes for this paper which is worth 40 marks.

Answer all the questions, attempting them in order. If you find that you cannot answer a question straight away leave it blank and return to it later if you have time. Do not leave blank answer spaces, make the best attempt at an answer that you can.

Please use capital letters. If you need to change an answer cross it out neatly and write the new answer alongside the box.

	Marker 1	Marker 2	**Agreed mark**
Number correct			
Number wrong			

This passage is reprinted on page 3 to help you when you are working on the questions on that page.

Some words have been missed out of the following passage. Each missing word has been given a number in the passage, and we want you first to concentrate on the missing words numbered 1-5. Beneath the passage is a list of words. We want you to choose the word from the list which BEST fits the meaning of the passage in each of the five places.

The road to the embassy was ___1___ with traffic: cars, motorcycles, tricycle rickshaws, buses and jitneys filled to twice their capacity, a procession of wheels and limbs all ___2___for space in the mid-afternoon heat. We nudged ___3___ a few feet, stopped, found an ___4___, stopped again. Our taxi driver shooed away a group of boys who were hawking gum and loose cigarettes, then ___5___ avoided a motor scooter carrying an _____ family on its back – father, mother, son and _____ all leaning as one into a _____ , their mouths wrapped with handkerchiefs to blunt the exhaust, a family of bandits. Along the side of the road, wizened brown women in faded brown sarongs stacked straw baskets high with ripening _____, and a pair of mechanics squatted before their open-air garage, lazily brushing away flies as they took an _____ apart.

taken from "Dreams from My Father" by Barack Obama

Choose the words out of the following list:

foolishly fighting gap forward narrowly
thrilled opening upward choked calling

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

The passage on page 2 is reprinted here to help you answer the questions on this page.

Carry on reading the passage, then answer the questions beneath.

The road to the embassy was _____ with traffic: cars, motorcycles, tricycle rickshaws, buses and jitneys filled to twice their capacity, a procession of wheels and limbs all _____for space in the mid-afternoon heat. We nudged _____ a few feet, stopped, found an _____, stopped again. Our taxi driver shooed away a group of boys who were hawking gum and loose cigarettes, then _____ avoided a motor scooter carrying an ___6___ family on its back – father, mother, son and ___7___ all leaning as one into a ___8___, their mouths wrapped with handkerchiefs to blunt the exhaust, a family of bandits. Along the side of the road, wizened brown women in faded brown sarongs stacked straw baskets high with ripening ___9___, and a pair of mechanics squatted before their open-air garage, lazily brushing away flies as they took an ___10___ apart.

This time, the missing words have been given to you – but the letters in each word have been scrambled out of order. Put the letters back to form the original words.

6	in tree	original word:
7	the guard	original word:
8	runt	original word:
9	fur it	original word:
10	nee gin	original word:

Read this passage and then answer the questions on the following page

Along the Bournemouth sea-front the beach-huts turned blank wooden faces towards a greeny-grey, froth-chained sea that leapt eagerly at the cement bulwark of the shore. The gulls had been tumbled inland over the town, and they now drifted above the house-tops on taut wings, whining peevishly. Considered as a group my family was not a very prepossessing sight that afternoon, for the weather had brought with it the usual selection of ills to which we were prone. For me, lying on the floor, labelling my collection of shells, it had brought catarrh, pouring it into my skull like cement, so that I was forced to breathe stertorously through open mouth. To my sister Margo it had delivered a fresh dappling of acne spots to a face that was already blotched like a red veil. For my mother there was a rich, bubbling cold, and a twinge of rheumatism to season it. Only my eldest brother, Larry, was untouched, but it was sufficient that he was irritated by our failings. It was Larry, of course, who started it. The rest of us felt too apathetic to think of anything except our own ills, but Larry was designed by Providence to go through life like a small, blond firework, exploding ideas in other people's minds, and then curling up with cat-like unctuousness and refusing to take any blame for the consequences. He had become increasingly irritable as the afternoon wore on. At length, glancing moodily round the room, he decided to attack Mother, as being the obvious cause of the trouble.

"Why do we stand this climate?" he asked suddenly. "What we need is sunshine," Larry continued; "Don't you agree, Les? ... Les ... *Les!*"

Leslie unravelled a large quantity of cotton-wool from one ear.

"What d'you say?" he asked.

"There you are!" said Larry, turning triumphantly to Mother, "it's become a major operation to hold conversation with him. I ask you, what a position to be in! One brother can't hear what you say, and the other one can't be understood. Really, it's time something was done. I can't be expected to produce deathless prose in an atmosphere of gloom and eucalyptus."

"Yes, dear," said Mother vaguely.

"What we all need," said Larry, getting into his stride again, "is sunshine ... a country where we can *grow.*"

"Yes, dear, that would be nice," agreed Mother, not really listening.

"I had a letter from George this morning – he says Corfu's wonderful. Why don't we pack up and go to Greece?"

"Very well, dear, if you like," said Mother unguardedly.

"When?" asked Larry, rather surprised at this cooperation.

Mother, perceiving that she had made a tactical error, cautiously lowered *Easy Recipes from Rajputana.*

"Well, I think it would be a sensible idea if you were to go on ahead, dear, and arrange things. Then you can write and tell me if it's nice, and we all can follow," she said cleverly.

Larry gave her a withering look.

"No, if we're going to Greece, let's all go together."

"You do *exaggerate,* Larry," said Mother plaintively; "anyway, I can't go just like that. I have to arrange something about this house."

"Arrange? Arrange what, for heaven's sake? Sell it."

"I can't do that, dear," said Mother, shocked.

"Why not?"

"But I've only just bought it."

So we sold the house and fled from the gloom of the English summer, like a flock of migrating swallows.

The passage is reprinted on page 6 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 7

Now that you have read the passage, from "My Family and Other Animals" by Gerald Durrell, answer these questions by writing the letter A, B, C or D in the appropriate answer-spaces.

11. Why do the beach-huts turn "blank wooden faces" towards the sea?
    - A The huts are closed up and empty, which makes them seem detached from the seaside.
    - B The huts seem uninterested in the sea.
    - C The huts are unaffected by the rough weather and they always look that way.
    - D They have not been painted in the lovely bright colours you would normally expect.

    11 [ ]

12. The gulls are described as having been "tumbled inland" on line 3. What do you think the narrator is trying to tell us about them?
    - A The gulls were knocked off their feet by the wind.
    - B The gulls were unable to take off because the wind made their wings "taut".
    - C The wind forced the gulls to fly so fast that they were unable to land on the house-tops.
    - D The gulls were unable to control the direction of their flight because the wind was so strong.

    12 [ ]

13. The narrator states that his cold forced him to breathe "stertorously through open mouth" (line 8). Which word(s) could you use to replace "stertorously"?
    - A steadily
    - B noisily and with difficulty
    - C rhythmically
    - D smoothly and with ease

    13 [ ]

14. What does the description of Margo on lines 8-9 suggest about her appearance?
    - A She looks even more beautiful now that her veil is "dappled".
    - B She has very few spots.
    - C She now has even more spots than before.
    - D Her face is flushed in the heat of the fire.

    14 [ ]

15. What does Larry's reference to producing "deathless prose" (line 25) suggest?
    - A He wants to live forever.
    - B He is most interested in the practical side of life (specifically of moving house).
    - C He is working to produce a cure for disease.
    - D He is interested in the creative side of life and dreams of becoming a writer.

    15 [ ]

Read this passage and then answer the questions on the following page

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"Why do we stand this climate?" he asked suddenly. "What we need is sunshine," Larry continued; "Don't you agree, Les? ... Les ... *Les!*"

Leslie unravelled a large quantity of cotton-wool from one ear.

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"I can't do that, dear," said Mother, shocked.

"Why not?"

"But I've only just bought it."

So we sold the house and fled from the gloom of the English summer, like a flock of migrating swallows.

16. Which of the following quotations does **not** reflect the narrator's dislike of Larry's behaviour?
    A "curling up with cat-like unctuousness and refusing to take any blame for the consequences."
    B "Only my eldest brother, Larry, was untouched"
    C "glancing moodily around the room, he decided to attack Mother, as being the obvious cause of the trouble."
    D "Larry gave her a withering look."

16 ☐

17. The narrator describes Mother as responding to Larry "plaintively" (line 40). What is he suggesting about the way in which she speaks? She speaks:
    A plainly, without emotion
    B aggressively
    C sorrowfully
    D humorously

17 ☐

18. At the end of the passage, the family are described as "a flock of migrating swallows" (lines 46-47). What does this suggest to the reader about the family's lifestyle?
    A They are fragile and delicate, like swallows.
    B The family does not stick together.
    C The family does not move around a lot.
    D The family moves around a lot.

18 ☐

19. Using the description of Larry on lines 13-15, and the whole of the passage, decide which of the following most accurately describes his character.
    A He has a shock (explosion) of blond hair on his head.
    B He is short-tempered, strong-willed and difficult to handle.
    C He is physically small but, nevertheless, impressive to look at.
    D He has blond hair and is lively and fun, like a firework.

19 ☐

20. Who has the most influence in the family?
    A Mother
    B Larry
    C Leslie
    D Margo

20 ☐

This table is reprinted on page 10 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 11. Look at the table and answer the questions on the following page.

In the table there is a list of numbers in the Bambara language (which is spoken in parts of Africa). Some of the Bambara words are missing, but you should be able to work out what they are. You may use the spaces in the table for your working if you would like to do so.

1	kelen	19	
2	fla	20	mugan
3		21	
4	naani	22	mugan ni fla
5	duurun	23	mugan ni saba
6		30	bi saba
7		40	bi naani
8	segi	50	
9	kononto	55	
10	tan	60	
11	tan ni kelen	70	bi wolonfla
12		80	bi segi
13		90	
14	tan ni naani	100	keme
15		200	keme fla
16	tan ni wooro	300	
17	tan ni wolonfla	1000	wa kelen
18	tan ni segi	2000	

21. Which of the following is the Bambara word for 3?

A kelen fla
B wooro
C saba
D wolonfla

21 ☐

22. What does tan ni fla mean in Bambara?

A 8
B 12
C 20
D 102

22 ☐

23. Write down the Bambara word for 15.

23 ☐

24. Write down the Bambara word for 300.

24 ☐

25. Write down the Bambara word for 2000.

25 ☐

The table from page 8 is reprinted below to help you when you are working on the questions on page 11

1	kelen	19	
2	fla	20	mugan
3		21	
4	naani	22	mugan ni fla
5	duurun	23	mugan ni saba
6		30	bi saba
7		40	bi naani
8	segi	50	
9	kononto	55	
10	tan	60	
11	tan ni kelen	70	bi wolonfla
12		80	bi segi
13		90	
14	tan ni naani	100	keme
15		200	keme fla
16	tan ni wooro	300	
17	tan ni wolonfla	1000	wa kelen
18	tan ni segi	2000	

26. Which of the following English expressions is most like the Bambara word bi?

    A ten
    B ten plus
    C ten times
    D two

26	

27. Which of the following English expressions is least like the Bambara word ni?

    A plus
    B times
    C and
    D with

27	

28. Write down the Bambara word for 55.

28	

29. Write wa saba ni keme naani ni bi duurun ni kelen as a number.

29	

30. In Bambara, wolonfla divided by fla is saba ni tilance. What does tilance mean?

    A one
    B remainder one
    C a half
    D three

30	

Read the following fictional passage and answer the questions on the following page:

The humanoids of Galafray are in many ways just like us. The way they sense things, however, is very different.

For example, light reflected in the frequency range of the spectrum visible to humans is smelled by the Galafrains. What we see as blue, they sniff as lemons. Also, what we hear, they see. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is for them a silent psychedelic light show of breathtaking beauty. The only things they hear are thoughts: their own and those of others. A Galafrain only tastes when he sees with his eyes, in fact the art galleries on Galafray are praised for their deliciousness.

They do not have the sense of touch, but they do have another sense we lack, called mulst. It detects movement and is perceived through the joints. It is as impossible for us to imagine mulst as it is for Galafrains to imagine touch.

When humans first heard about this strange race, it did not take long for someone to ask: when a tree falls in a forest on Galafray, does it make a noise? At the same time, on Galafray they were asking: when a film is shown on Earth, does it make a smell?

adapted from 'The Pig that Wants to be Eaten' by Julian Baggini

The passage is reprinted on page 14 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 15.

Answer these questions by writing the letter A, B, C or D in the appropriate answer-spaces.

31. What sense do humans use when a Galafrain smells something?
    A Sight
    B Hearing
    C Taste
    D Touch

31 ____

32. What sense do Galafrains use when a human hears?
    A Touch
    B Taste
    C Sight
    D Smell

32 ____

33. If you were trying to explain to a Galafrain what lemons smell like, what might you ask him to do?
    A Listen to the radio
    B Look at something blue
    C Cut open a lemon
    D Dance like a ballerina

33 ____

34. When a human sees the colour orange, what might a Galafrain experience?
    A A light show
    B The colour blue
    C The smell of coffee
    D The sound of breaking glass

34 ____

35. What would a Galafrain be most likely to think when confronted with a beautiful piece of art?
    A “That sounds nice.”
    B “Yum, that tastes like chocolate.”
    C “That’s a nice shade of pink.”
    D “Wow, that’s bright.”

35 ____

The passage on page 12 is reprinted here to help you answer the questions on page 15.

The humanoids of Galafray are in many ways just like us. The way they sense things, however, is very different.

For example, light reflected in the frequency range of the spectrum visible to humans is smelled by the Galafrains. What we see as blue, they sniff as lemons. Also, what we hear, they see. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is for them a silent psychedelic light show of breathtaking beauty. The only things they hear are thoughts: their own and those of others. A Galafrain only tastes when he sees with his eyes, in fact the art galleries on Galafray are praised for their deliciousness.

They do not have the sense of touch, but they do have another sense we lack, called mulst. It detects movement and is perceived through the joints. It is as impossible for us to imagine mulst as it is for Galafrains to imagine touch.

When humans first heard about this strange race, it did not take long for someone to ask: when a tree falls in a forest on Galafray, does it make a noise? At the same time, on Galafray they were asking: when a film is shown on Earth, does it make a smell?

36. Which of the following would a Galafrain be least likely to think?
    A "That feels sharp."
    B "You smell nice."
    C "That music is bright."
    D "Your T-shirt is tasty."

36 ☐

37. If a small, brown dog ran around barking close to a Galafrain, what senses would the Galafrain be using?
    A Sight, hearing and touch
    B Hearing only
    C Mulst, smell and sight
    D Touch and hearing

37 ☐

38. What would be the best way of telling a Galafrain friend your name?
    A Speaking very clearly and loudly
    B Writing it down for him
    C Thinking about it
    D Baking him a cake

38 ☐

39. Although it is impossible to imagine mulst, in which of these activities would a Galafrain probably **not** experience mulst?
    A Ice skating
    B Riding a horse
    C Having a conversation with another Galafrain
    D Watching a live football game

39 ☐

40. Why would someone ask 'when a tree falls in a forest on Galafray, does it make a noise'?
    A Because trees on Galafray are made of a light, spongy substance called xufyt.
    B Because the ground in Galafray is soft and bouncy.
    C Because Galafrain trees are very quiet.
    D Because no Galafrain would be able to hear it.

40 ☐

End of Examination

Use any remaining time to check your work or try any questions you have not answered.

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