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

First name .....

Current school .....

The Manchester Grammar School

Entrance Examination 2012
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.
Each question is worth 1 mark.

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 question is about codes: we have printed the alphabet to help you solve them.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

In the first code Z stands for A, Y for B, X for C and so on.
Work out what the real words are.

We have given you an example:

	CODE WORD	REAL WORD
Example	**YZXP**	**BACK**
1	PMVV	
2	QVIP	

Using the same code, work out what these words would be in code:

	CODE WORD	REAL WORD
3		HALF
4		SWARM
5		ASSESS

BEWARE!!! The codes in Questions 6 – 10 are all different.

Study the examples carefully to work out the code and so answer the question.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

	CODE WORD	REAL WORD
example	**BKRRGT**	**ZIPPER**
6		POPPY

example	**ZYQICR**	**BASKET**
7	AYPPW	

example	**MJUUMF**	**LITTLE**
8	TNBMM	

In question 9, two rules are being applied. Study the example very carefully.

example	**RKCMGS**	**PLANET**
9		EARTH

In question 10, two rules are being applied. Study the example very carefully.

example	**UTTECM**	**STREAM**
10		RIVER

Hidden words

Look carefully at the last letters of words and the first letters of words in the following phrases. A whole new word will be discovered. To help you, we have also given you definition words.

Look at the following example:

Phrase	Definition word	Answer
Capital Cumbrian	powder	talcum

Try to work out the answers to the following 'word hidden within words' clues. The number of letters in the answer is given in brackets after each clue.

Phrase	Definition	Answer	
Mural sold (4)	as well	11	_ _ _ _
In hot terrain (5)	an animal	12	_ _ _ _ _
Detroit Rams (4)	form of transport	13	_ _ _ _
Tyne and Wear North (4)	make money	14	_ _ _ _
Was Teri skilled? (8)	star	15	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Anagrams

In this part of the paper, we are looking at anagrams. In an anagram the letters in a word or words are mixed up and re-ordered to make a new word.

Look at this example:

Petal serves up my dinner on this (5)

We have put into **bold type** a word whose letters need to be rearranged to form the word we are looking for. In the example, therefore, **Petal** is an anagram for “plate”.

In each sentence we have also given you a clue. The underlined words are a definition of the word we are looking to replace. In the example, therefore, “serves up my dinner on this” tells you that the word will mean something on which you might serve your dinner!

Write down the answers to the following anagrams in the boxes.

It is important that you note that the number of letters in the answer word is given in brackets after each clue.

Lee becomes a fish (3)	16	_ _ _
Rates means these are in my eyes (5)	17	_ _ _ _ _
A **lease** is for use by artist (5)	18	_ _ _ _ _
Sit Sue and blow your nose in this (6)	19	_ _ _ _ _ _
A **remote** shooting star (6)	20	_ _ _ _ _ _

Read the following passage, then answer the questions on the opposite page.

A Time Traveller describes his first encounter with creatures from the future.

There were others coming, and presently a little group of perhaps eight or ten of these exquisite creatures were about me. One of them addressed me. It came into my head, oddly enough, that my voice was too harsh and deep for them. So I shook my head, and, pointing to my ears, shook it again. He came a step forward, hesitated, and then touched my hand. Then I felt other soft little tentacles upon my back and shoulders. They wanted to make sure I was real. There was nothing in this at all alarming. Indeed, there was something in these pretty little people that inspired confidence - a graceful gentleness, a certain childlike ease. And besides, they looked so frail that I could fancy myself flinging the whole dozen of them about like nine-pins. But I made a sudden motion to warn them when I saw their little pink hands feeling at the Time Machine. Happily then, when it was not too late, I thought of a danger I had hitherto forgotten, and reaching over the bars of the machine I unscrewed the little levers that would set it in motion, and put these in my pocket. Then I turned again to see what I could do in the way of communication.

And then, looking more nearly into their features, I saw some further peculiarities in their Dresden-china type of prettiness. Their hair, which was uniformly curly, came to a sharp end at the neck and cheek; there was not the faintest suggestion of it on the face, and their ears were singularly minute. The mouths were small, with bright red, rather thin lips, and the little chins ran to a point. The eyes were large and mild; and - this may seem arrogance on my part - I fancied even that there was a certain lack of the interest I might have expected in them.

As they made no effort to communicate with me, but simply stood round me smiling and speaking in soft cooing notes to each other, I began the conversation. I pointed to the Time Machine and to myself. Then hesitating for a moment how to express time, I pointed to the sun. At once a quaintly pretty little figure in chequered purple and white followed my gesture, and then astonished me by imitating the sound of thunder.

from The Time Machine by H.G. Wells

Choose the letter A, B, C or D which you think answers the question best, then write the letter in the answer space. The passage is reprinted on page 8 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 9.

21. In lines 1-4, why does the Time Traveller shake his head rather than speak?
    A To point out that the creatures had much smaller ears than his.
    B To indicate that the Time Traveller was deaf.
    C Because he had lost his voice in the journey through time.
    D Because he was worried that his voice might be too severe for them.

21	

22. The Time Traveller makes two observations about the creatures, which seem to contradict each other. In which lines does he do this?
    A Lines 1 and 10
    B Lines 8 and 17
    C Lines 20 and 21
    D Lines 2 and 8

22	

23. In lines 5 and 6, the Time Traveller describes the experience of being touched by the creatures, but then in line 11 he observes their actions toward his time machine. Which of these is the most likely description of the creatures?
    A They have eight tentacles like an octopus.
    B They all have many arms and tentacles.
    C Some of them have arms and some of them have tentacles.
    D Like humans, they have hands, but smaller, and with a very light touch.

23	

24. In lines 17 and 18, the hair of the creatures is described. From this description, which of the following words would **not** fit with this description?
    A dishevelled
    B tidy
    C unvarying
    D clean

24	

25. In lines 26 and 27, the Time Traveller describes how he hesitated over ‘how to express time’. Why was this a difficult thing to do?
    A He had left his watch at home.
    B He had lost his voice.
    C It is a challenging idea to explain without a shared language.
    D He thought they would not have a concept of time in their world.

25	

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from The Time Machine by H.G. Wells

26. In lines 24 to 27, the Time Traveller tries to explain how he had arrived by pointing at the sun. What is the best explanation for this?
    A Because one can tell the time of day by looking at the position of the sun.
    B Because he had travelled around the sun.
    C Because it was too hot where he had come from.
    D To distract them whilst he made a quick getaway.

26 ☐

27. Line 29 contains the word ‘astonished’. Which of the following best expresses what the Time Traveller meant by that word?
    A Disappointed
    B Distressed
    C Scared
    D Surprised

27 ☐

28. Looking at the last line, what is most likely to be the reason for imitating the sound of thunder?
    A The creatures can only communicate with each other by making sounds from nature.
    B The creature thought the Time Traveller wanted to talk about the weather.
    C To ask if the Time Traveller had arrived in a thunderstorm.
    D To warn him about an impending storm.

28 ☐

29. If the Time Traveller had been struck by the creatures’ ugliness rather than their prettiness, which of the following lines would **not** need to be changed?
    A Line 2
    B Line 8
    C Line 17
    D Line 19

29 ☐

30. Which of these was not felt by the Time Traveller during this encounter?
    A Curiosity
    B Hesitation
    C Fear
    D Trust

30 ☐

Read the following passage, then answer the questions on the opposite page.

On one of the ridges of that wintry waste stood the low log house in which John Bergson was dying. The Bergson homestead was easier to find than many another, because it overlooked Norway Creek, a shallow, muddy stream that sometimes flowed, and sometimes stood still. The houses on the Divide were small and were usually tucked away in low places; you did not see them until you came directly upon them. Most of them were built of the earth itself. The roads were but faint tracks in the grass, and the fields were scarcely noticeable. The record of the plough was insignificant, like the feeble scratches on stone left by prehistoric races, so indeterminate that they may, after all, be only the markings of glaciers, and not a record of human strivings.

In eleven long years John Bergson had made but little impression upon the wild land he had come to tame. It was still a wild thing that had its ugly moods; and no one knew when they were likely to come, or why. Mischance hung over it. Its genius was unfriendly to man. Bergson went over in his mind the things that had held him back. One winter his cattle had perished in a blizzard. The next summer one of his plough horses broke its leg in a prairie dog hole and had to be shot. Another summer he lost his hogs from cholera, and a valuable stallion died from a rattlesnake bite. Time and again his crops had failed.

For the first three years after John Bergson's death, the affairs of his family prospered. Then came the hard times that brought everyone on the Divide to the brink of despair; three years of drought and failure, the last struggle of a wild soil against the encroaching ploughshare. The first of these fruitless summers the Bergson boys bore courageously. The failure of the corn crop made labour cheap. Lou and Oscar hired two men and put in bigger crops than ever before. They lost everything they spent. The whole country was discouraged. Farmers who were already in debt had to give up their land. The settlers sat about on the wooden sidewalks in the little town and told each other that the country was never meant for men to live in; the thing to do was to get back to Iowa, to Illinois, to any place that had been proved habitable. Lou and Oscar, certainly, would have been happier with their uncle Otto, in the bakery shop in Chicago. Like most of their neighbours, they were meant to follow in paths already marked out for them, not to break trails in a new country. A steady job, a few holidays, nothing to think about, and they would have been very happy. It was no fault of theirs that they had been dragged into the wilderness when they were little boys. A pioneer should have imagination, should be able to enjoy the idea of things more than the things themselves.

It is sixteen years since John Bergson died. Could he rise from beneath it, he would not know the country under which he has been asleep. The shaggy coat of the prairie, which they lifted to make him a bed, has vanished forever. From the Norwegian graveyard one looks out over a vast checker-board, marked off in squares of wheat and corn; light and dark, dark and light. Telephone wires hum along the white roads, which always run at right angles. From the graveyard gate one can count a dozen brightly painted farmhouses. The Divide is now thickly populated. The rich soil yields heavy harvests; the dry, bracing climate and the smoothness of the land make labour easy for men and beasts. There are few scenes more gratifying than a spring ploughing in that country, where the furrows of a single field often lie a mile in length. The wheat-cutting sometimes goes on all night as well as all day, and in good seasons there are scarcely men and horses enough to do the harvesting. The grain is so heavy that it bends toward the blade and cuts like velvet.

Adapted from "O, Pioneers" by Willa Cather

Choose the letter A, B, C or D which you think answers the question best, then write the letter in the answer space. The passage is reprinted on page 12 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 13.

31. In the second paragraph (lines 10-16) John Bergson is thinking about various problems he has had to deal with. Which of the following is **not** one of those problems?
    A Accidents.
    B Bad weather.
    C Bad temper.
    D Disease.

31 ____

32. In the first paragraph (lines 1-9), what suggests that John Bergson may be more prosperous than many of his neighbours?
    A His house is built on higher ground than theirs.
    B His house is larger than theirs.
    C His house is built from better materials than theirs.
    D His house is the easiest to find.

32 ____

33. The sentence that begins “The record of the plough ...” on line 7 tells us which of the following?
    A The land was first ploughed by prehistoric man.
    B Ploughs don’t work here because the ground is too stony.
    C The land was once covered in glaciers.
    D Very little of the land has been ploughed successfully.

33 ____

34. “The failure of the corn crop made labour cheap” on lines 20-21 means which of the following?
    A Because there wasn’t much corn planted it could be harvested quickly.
    B Because there wasn’t much work to do people would work for low wages.
    C When there isn’t much food about people don’t need so much money.
    D The small amount of corn available was sold quite cheaply.

34 ____

35. Look at lines 26-32. Lou and Oscar would have been happier in Chicago because
    A they were too young to be farmers.
    B they particularly enjoyed having holidays.
    C they enjoyed the bread and cakes their uncle baked.
    D they were not meant to be pioneers.

35 ____

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On one of the ridges of that wintry waste stood the low log house in which John Bergson was dying. The Bergson homestead was easier to find than many another, because it overlooked Norway Creek, a shallow, muddy stream that sometimes flowed, and sometimes stood still. The houses on the Divide were small and were usually tucked away in low places; you did not see them until you came directly upon them. Most of them were built of the earth itself. The roads were but faint tracks in the grass, and the fields were scarcely noticeable. The record of the plough was insignificant, like the feeble scratches on stone left by prehistoric races, so indeterminate that they may, after all, be only the markings of glaciers, and not a record of human strivings.

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Adapted from "O, Pioneers" by Willa Cather

36. Look at lines 33-38. We are told in these lines about various things that have changed since John Bergson died. Which of the following are we **not** told?
    A The weather has got better in recent years.
    B The prairie is not as wild as it used to be.
    C Crop growing is more successful now.
    D A lot of new buildings have been put up.

36	

37. The sentence “Telephone wires hum along the white roads, which always run at right angles” (lines 37-38) suggests which of the following?
    A People in that area talk too much on the telephone.
    B Development in the area has been carefully planned.
    C The roads have been bleached white by the intense sunshine.
    D A lot of people now have motor cars.

37	

38. Imagine that John Bergson could be brought back to life sixteen years after his death. Which of the following do you think best describes what he would think as he looked around him?
    A The younger generation are lucky to have cars and telephones.
    B The younger generation have turned out to be much better at farming than he thought they would be.
    C He had been right all along in believing that the prairie could be farmed successfully.
    D In some ways it was better in the old days when life on the prairie was so much simpler.

38	

39. In the second paragraph (lines 10-16), there are several phrases which describe the land as if it were a living being. Which of the following phrases do **not** suggest that?
    A “the wild land he had come to tame”
    B “a wild thing that had its ugly moods”
    C “Mischance hung over it.”
    D “Its genius was unfriendly to man.”

39	

40. The place where John Bergson is buried is called the Norwegian graveyard. What is the most likely reason for this name?
    A John Bergson is Norwegian.
    B The whole story is set in Norway.
    C The settlers in that area mostly came from Norway.
    D It’s just a name to identify it from the other graveyards in that area.

40	

End of Examination

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

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