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

First name .....

Current school .....

mgs Founded 1515 | The Manchester Grammar School

Entrance Examination 2016
English Section A

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 this 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 and writing your answers clearly. If you find that you cannot answer a question straight away leave it blank and return to it later if you have time. Try not to leave blank answer spaces at the end, instead make the best attempt at an answer that you can.

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

Marker 1	Use of English Q1-10	Compre-hension Q11-20	Missing Words Q21-30	Logic Q31-40	**Marker 1 TOTAL**	**Marker 2 CHECK**
Number Correct						
Number Wrong						
					AGREED MARK	

Use of English

In each of the questions 1 - 10, there are four possible alternatives to choose from labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the letter which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

For questions 1 - 3, read the conversation carefully and choose the most appropriate word to fill the gap from the lists below the conversation. Write your choice of letter in the answer box alongside.

"__(1)__ is the entrance to the stadium?" asked John.
"It's around here somewhere, I know."

1 ☐

"We could __(2)__ asked one of the locals," Dave replied.

2 ☐

"__(3)__ going to tell us?" John retorted. "We're the opposition remember!"

3 ☐

Choices for answer 1	Choices for answer 2	Choices for answer 3
A Were	A off	A Who's
B Wear	B have	B Who'se
C We're	C of	C Whose
D Where	D 'ove	D Whos

Questions 4 - 10 look at the use of various forms of punctuation and grammar. In each question there are four possible alternatives to choose from, labelled A, B, C and D.

4. How many words in the sentence below should start with a capital letter?

ludvig beethoven was a german composer who died in march 1827 in vienna, the capital of austria.

A 4

B 5

C 6

D 7

4 ☐

5. Which of the sentences below must end with a question mark?

A Next week, I'll ask about joining the reading club

B Please ask the teacher what the latest book to read is

C I asked for a book about dinosaurs

D This is the book you asked for, isn't it

5

6. Which of the following sentences contains an incorrect form of a verb?

A One of my cousins comes from Cumbria.

B In Cumbria, there are more than 15 major lakes.

C The best way to see Cumbria's lakes are on foot.

D You can also climb many of Britain's highest mountains.

6

7. In the following sentence which of the words listed is an adverb?

Recently, I have found that exercising regularly gives me more energy and focus rather than distracting me from my work.

A regularly

B energy

C distracting

D from

7

8. Which of the following sentences starts with a subordinate clause?

A Ahmed, who was good at Science, wanted to be a dentist.

B Even though dentistry is difficult, he was determined to do it.

C Ahmed liked all his science lessons, especially Chemistry.

D He wanted a chemistry set because he enjoyed carrying out experiments.

8

9. In which of these sentences is the pronoun underlined a possessive pronoun?

A When my friends go to the cinema, <u>they</u> always buy some sweets.

B The reading book is <u>yours.</u>

C This is the boy <u>who</u> helps in the shop.

D Ian likes singing; <u>he</u> is in the school choir.

9	

10. Which of the following sentences are punctuated correctly?

1 Isaac Newton, a famous scientist and mathematician, was born in Woolsthorpe, England in 1643.

2 His father, a farmer who was also called Isaac, had died three months before his birth.

3 In 1661, Isaac began to study at Cambridge and later developed his theories on gravity calculus and the laws of motion.

4 Today, he is considered one of the greatest scientists alongside Aristotle, Galileo and, of course, Einstein.

A. All of them **B. 1 and 4** **C. 1, 2 and 3** **D. 1, 2 and 4**

10	

FOR MARKER USE ONLY

	Q1 - 10
Number Correct	

	Q1 - 10
Number Wrong	

THIS PAGE IS BLANK

PLEASE TURN OVER FOR QUESTIONS 11 - 30

Comprehension

Read the whole passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow by writing the letter A, B, C or D in the appropriate answer space. The passage is reprinted on page 8 to help you when you are working on the questions on page 9.

'First Day at School'

A millionbillionwillion miles from home
Waiting for the bell to go. (To go where?)
Why are they all so big, other children?
So noisy? So much at home they
Must have been born in uniform
Lived all their lives in playgrounds
Spent the years inventing games
That don't let me in. Games
That are rough, that swallow you up.

And the railings.
All around, the railings.
Are they to keep out wolves and monsters?
Things that carry off and eat children?
Things you don't take sweets from?
Perhaps they're to stop us getting out
Running away from the lessins. Lessin.
What does a lessin look like?
Sounds small and slimy.
They keep them in the glassrooms.
Whole rooms made out of glass. Imagine.

I wish I could remember my name
Mummy said it would come in useful.
Like wellies. When there's puddles.
Yellowwellies. I wish she was here.
I think my name is sewn on somewhere
Perhaps the teacher will read it for me.
Tea-cher. The one who makes the tea.

Roger McGough

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.

11. Who is the speaker in this poem?
    - A A child on his or her very first day of school
    - B A child on his or her first day of a new term
    - C A teacher on his or her first day at a new school
    - D A child about to go on holiday

11	

12. Why does the poet claim that school is a "millionbillionwillion" miles from home in line 1?
    - A The poet is not very good at maths
    - B The poet is trying to emphasise the distance of the school from home
    - C The poet is trying to reflect a young child's voice in exaggerating the distance from home
    - D The poet doesn't know the real distance but knows that home is far away

12	

13. In line 9, why does the poet say that the children's games can "swallow you up"?
    - A The children at school play games about crocodiles and swamp monsters
    - B The games are loud, boisterous and absorbing, leaving you feeling physically drained
    - C The speaker is jealous watching the other children play
    - D The other children's games make the speaker feel sick

13	

14. What does "lessin" really mean in lines 16 and 17?
    - A A lessin is a fish-like creature kept in a glass cage
    - B A lessin is a misunderstanding of the word "lesson"
    - C A lessin is a monster, one that is scary and chases children
    - D A lessin is a nonsense word

14	

15. In line 25, why does the speaker say "My name is sewn on somewhere"?
    - A The speaker's name is displayed vividly in thread
    - B The speaker does not like their name
    - C The speaker has stitched their name into their schoolbooks
    - D The speaker's clothes have all been named carefully ready for the new term

15	

The passage on page 6 is reprinted here to help you answer the questions on page 9.

'First Day at School'

A millionbillionwillion miles from home
Waiting for the bell to go. (To go where?)
Why are they all so big, other children?
So noisy? So much at home they
Must have been born in uniform
Lived all their lives in playgrounds
Spent the years inventing games
That don't let me in. Games
That are rough, that swallow you up.

And the railings.
All around, the railings.
Are they to keep out wolves and monsters?
Things that carry off and eat children?
Things you don't take sweets from?
Perhaps they're to stop us getting out
Running away from the lessins. Lessin.
What does a lessin look like?
Sounds small and slimy.
They keep them in the glassrooms.
Whole rooms made out of glass. Imagine.

I wish I could remember my name
Mummy said it would come in useful.
Like wellies. When there's puddles.
Yellowwellies. I wish she was here.
I think my name is sewn on somewhere
Perhaps the teacher will read it for me.
Tea-cher. The one who makes the tea.

Roger McGough

Choose the letter A, B, C, D which you think answers the question best, then write the letter in the answer space.

16. In line 27, why does the speaker say that the teacher is "the one that makes the tea"?
    - A All teachers drink tea
    - B The poet does not know what teacher means and is making up meanings
    - C The poet uses the idea that teachers drink tea to make a joke, using the word "teacher"
    - D The speaker is comparing the teacher to a servant

16	

17. Lines 10 and 11 use a technique of repeating words. How do you spell this technique?
    - A Repitition
    - B Repetition
    - C Repeatition
    - D Repeatation

17	

18. Why is the apostrophe used in line 15: "Perhaps they're to stop us from getting out"?
    - A It reveals that the railings belong to us
    - B It is short for "they were"
    - C It is short for "they are"
    - D It tells us where the railings are

18	

19. Line 19 reads "They keep them in the glassrooms". Which is the verb in this sentence?
    - A Glassrooms
    - B In
    - C They
    - D Keep

19	

20. Line 27 uses a punctuation mark to highlight the two syllables of the word "Tea-cher". What is the mark called?
    - A Hyphen
    - B Comma
    - C Question mark
    - D Dash

20	

FOR MARKER USE ONLY

	Q11 - 20
Number Correct	

	Q11 - 20
Number Wrong	

Missing Words

For questions 21 - 30, ten words have been missed out of the following passage. Each missing word has been given a number in the passage. Below the passage is a list of words, each of which is identified with a capital letter. Choose the word from the list which best fits the meaning of the passage in each of the ten places. In the numbered answer spaces provided, write the capital letter which identifies the word you choose. <u>Each word can only be used once.</u>

"They can't climb!" screamed Pravuil, who was teetering on top of a pyramid, his arms ___ (21) ___ for balance. "Climb up!"

21	

"How?" screamed Arthur, as he rolled out of the way of another blow and sprang to his feet. The woodsman was right there in ___ (22) ___ of him, but where was the corkscrew woman?

22	

Something ___ (23) ___ in the corner of his eye. Instinctively, Arthur jumped away, crashing into another pyramid of coal. The coal ___ (24) ___ around him as the vicious corkscrew woman drilled the air where ___ (25) ___ had been the instant before.

23	
24	
25	

Arthur pushed ___ (26) ___ the coal and sprinted away. But the woodsman was moving impossibly fast on his right and once again he'd lost sight of the corkscrew woman. Arthur couldn't believe these puppet monsters could move so fast. The woodsman's legs stayed completely stiff and still but he scuttled swifter than a ___ (27) ___ across a kitchen floor. Too fast for Arthur to run away from him.

26	
27	

He jumped at another pyramid as the woodsman hacked at his legs. But once again the coal scattered everywhere and all it did was slow Arthur down. He turned and slashed back at the woodsman with a large metal rod, but it didn't do anything besides scrape across the puppet's wooden skin. Panic was overtaking Arthur's ___ (28) ___.

28	

He ducked ___ (29) ___ the axe, almost fell as he dodged past the corkscrew woman, and ran again, this time for the biggest pyramid he could see. He had to do something to make it stay ___ (30) ___.

29	
30	

A through	**B** skin	**C** Arthur	**D** flashed
E between	**F** front	**G** twinkled	**H** tiger
I outstretched	**J** above	**K** burnt	**L** together
M joined	**N** rat	**O** pointing	**P** cascaded
Q brain	**R** he	**S** under	**T** facing

FOR MARKER USE ONLY

	Q21 - 30
Number Correct	

	Q21 - 30
Number Wrong	

THIS PAGE IS BLANK

PLEASE TURN OVER FOR QUESTIONS 31 - 40

Logic

In each of the questions 31 - 40, there are four possible alternatives to choose from labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the letter which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

When we study a language, we can often tell what kind of word we are looking at from its form, often from the letters with which the word ends. So, in English, a word ending **~ness** usually refers to a quality (e.g. hardness - the quality of being hard).

In the "Morenian" language we can tell the meaning of a set of words formed around one basic word, involving changes and additions to both the beginning and ending of that basic word.

Here are two examples of sets of Morenian words based on a single idea:

Example 1	ROG	-	SIMPLE
	ROGG	-	SIMPLER
	ROGGOG	-	SIMPLEST
	ROGONA	-	SIMPLY
	ROGINA	-	SIMPLICITY
	ROROGO	-	SIMPLIFY
	ROROGINA	-	SIMPLIFYING
	ROROGOG	-	SIMPLIFIABLE
	ROROGG	-	SIMPLIFIED
Example 2	LUD	-	HAPPY
	LUDD	-	HAPPIER
	LUDDUD	-	HAPPIEST
	LUDONA	-	HAPPILY
	LUDINA	-	HAPPINESS
	LULUDO	-	PLEASE
	LULUDINA	-	PLEASING
	LULUDUD	-	ABLE TO BE MADE HAPPY
	LULUDD	-	PLEASED

Study these examples and then, on the basis of the meanings given, work out what you think is the nearest translation of each Morenian word in the questions which follow. Choose the letter which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

If **FIP** means **SOFT.**

31. **FIPP** means
    A Softenable
    B Softer
    C Softening
    D Softened

31 ☐

32. **FIPINA** means
    A Softly
    B Softest
    C Softness
    D Softening

32 ☐

If **MIB** means **WIDE.**

33. **MIMIBO** means
    A Widen
    B Able to be widened
    C Width
    D Wider

33 ☐

34. **MIMIBB** means
    A Widely
    B Widened
    C Widest
    D Wider

34 ☐

If **BORR** means **SMOOTHER.**

35. **BOBORINA** means
    A Smoothness
    B Smoothest
    C Smoothly
    D Smoothing

35 ☐

36. **BORROR** means
    A Smoothest
    B Smoothness
    C Smoothed
    D Made smooth

36 ☐

Logic

The examples from page 12 have been repeated here to help you with questions 37 - 40.

Example 1	ROG	-	SIMPLE
	ROGG	-	SIMPLER
	ROGGOG	-	SIMPLEST
	ROGONA	-	SIMPLY
	ROGINA	-	SIMPLICITY
	ROROGO	-	SIMPLIFY
	ROROGINA	-	SIMPLIFYING
	ROROGOG	-	SIMPLIFIABLE
	ROROGG	-	SIMPLIFIED

Example 2	LUD	-	HAPPY
	LUDD	-	HAPPIER
	LUDDUD	-	HAPPIEST
	LUDONA	-	HAPPILY
	LUDINA	-	HAPPINESS
	LULUDO	-	PLEASE
	LULUDINA	-	PLEASING
	LULUDUD	-	ABLE TO BE MADE HAPPY
	LULUDD	-	PLEASED

Study these examples and then, on the basis of the meanings given, work out what you think is the nearest translation of each Morenian word in the questions which follow. Choose the letter which you think answers the question best then write your choice of letter in the box provided.

If **JUJUNN** means **TOUGHENED.**

37. **JUNONA** means
    A Toughness
    B Toughen
    C Toughening
    D Toughly

37 ☐

38. **JUNNUN** means
    A Able to be toughened
    B Toughest
    C Toughen
    D Toughness

38 ☐

If **GAMMAM** means **TRUEST.**

39. **GAGAMM** means
    A Truer
    B Truthfulness
    C Verified
    D Verifying

39 ☐

40. **GAGAMAM** means
    A Verify
    B Truly
    C True
    D Verifiable

40 ☐

This is the end of the Examination

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

FOR MARKER USE ONLY

	Q31 - 40
Number Correct	

	Q31 - 40
Number Wrong	